The New-York Times.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

Capture of Fort Vanvres by the Versailles Forces.

Breaching Batteries Ready to Open on the Wall of Paris.

The Commune Wooding Out Disaffected Members.

Thiers Entering on a Campaign Against the Asiatics.

Mail Details of Recent Events in Central and South America.

THE CIVIL STRIFE IN FRANCE.

Rigid Search for Disaffected Persons in Paris — The Versaillists Gaining Ground.

PARIS, May 14—A. M.—The demolition of the house of M. THIERS has commenced. The Central Committee has ordered a general search, which is progressing, for arms and persons inimical to the Government of the Commune. M. GROUSSET, the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, has issued a protest against the declaration of M. THIERS that the Commune has disregarded the provisions of the Convention of Geneva in regard to explosive bullets, and asserts that the Versaillists have themselves been guilty of the infractions of the Convention which they charge upon the Commune. Communal accounts say an attempt of the Versailles forces to throw a bridge over the Seine has been repulsed. The Federals have evacuated the village of Issy. The Versaillists continue to gain ground in the direction of the Maillot Gate. Fort Vanvres is still in the possession of the Federals.

Breaching Batteries Ready to Open on the Walls—Fort Vanvres Occupied by the Versaillists.

VERSAILLES, May 14—A. M.—There is nothing new to report in the line of military operations. Matters were quiet during last night. The breaching batteries are now ready to open fire upon the enciente of Paris. A circular issued by M. THIERS says the troops have undertaken to open trenches in the Bois de Boulogne. Communication between Forts Montrouge and Vanvres has been cut. The Lyceum of the Prince Imperial, in the village of Vanvres, has been occupied, and operations are advancing at all points for the deliverance of Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 14—Evening.—The Versailles forces have occupied Fort Vanvres. The Federal garrison made their escape by a subterranean passage to Fort Montrouge. Fifty guns, eight mortars and a few prisoners fell into the hands of the Versaillists. It is reported that the Prussians have shot two of the inhabitants of the town of Vretot, who had beaten a German soldier.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Death of Auber, the Composer—Fire in Sweden—Russia and the Asiatics.

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch from Paris today reports the death of M. AUBER, the musical composer, at the age of eighty-nine years.

BERLIN, May 14.—A great fire in this city last night destroyed five warehouses.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.—Active preparations are being made for a campaign against Khiva, a portion of Turkistan, the people of which country have commenced a war against Russia.

UNITED GERMANY.

German Peace Demonstration in London—Speech of Prof. Max Mueller.

On the evening of May 1 a German peace jubilee was held at the Tanners' Hall, in St. Pancras Road, in London. The principal address of the evening was that of Prof. MAX MUELLER, of which the following are the words:

PROF. MUELLER'S ADDRESS.

I believe, that like mine, the hearts of all I need to-night are full of gratitude for what has been achieved; full of hope for what has still to be achieved; full of joy when we think of the brave soldiers who return home in glory; full of mourning when we remember those dear ones who will not return, and whose memory remains sacred to us forever; full of regret in remembering that we, who stood at the beginning of our century, have voted and suffered for the victory of Germany, who have looked forward prophetically to this day of victory, but have not lived to see it—UHLAND and EICHHORN, and others; full of joy and pride when looking to the future, when we see that we have not only finished the great task of the union and liberty of Germany; full of buoyancy when we hear the names of our statesmen, our Generals, our young "Fritz," our old hero-Emperor—but above all, full of love for our great, and beautiful, and glorious land, now at last united and free Fatherland. Yes, I am sure, at no time has many has never seen greater days than these. It is right that we in a foreign country should know and mark this, should derive strength and comfort from it. You have seen how Germany calls her children together to watch her Rhine frontier. You have seen the distribution of muskets; how the Germany army—that is, the German people—streams from villages and towns to protect liberty and honor, to fight for life and death. After a reference to the King's dispatch that all Germany stood in arms, the speaker said: How it sounded wherever there beat a German heart. Do you still recollect the feelings which filled our souls when the King telegraphed that all Germany stood in arms! Not with a light, but a heavy, heavy heart did we see the horrid tragedy of war unroll itself before our eyes. We did not hope for rapid victory; we were prepared for a long and serious war. We thought of 1809 and of 1813. Was war in those days ever welcome in our army—our people—and that the just cause would prevail? Four things I may name. First, German valor—not that wild frenzy which grasps the hilt at every provocation, and thinks it may excuse most fearful outrages on humanity by a newspaper telegram; that is not real German courage. No nation can be more brave as much as the German. But when not only the independence of a nation is threatened but its national free development is prevented; when the hearth is no longer safe; when the manhood is full; patience becomes indignation, indignation becomes wrath into death. Death is better than life under such outrage. The people rise and the storm breaks. In the second place, let me mention German diligence. We have been called a nation of schoolmasters. There is there a more honorable name? Germany owes much of her martial successes to her common school system of education. The German army is an educated and intelligent army. Through persevering industry the army has become what it is, so that the work is cleverly and strongly wrought, and not shoddy that will not. Genius is a long patience. Thirdly, there is the German sense of duty, and as was perfect obedience. If a great work is to be achieved, the individual must be subordinate to the whole, and negative his individuality. The discipline of the German army has been, is in question. Look here how it prevented confusion. People said Sedan was to be another Waterloo first. The proverb is a lie in itself. Translate "to mute German and its quality becomes apparent. In German it would be "to starve a thing to the last mute." By these words was struck the attack a proverb. No honor of no man or nation were safe. That honor must be some high honor in an vast an army as we know, but history will do the German Army the justice that in no war, nay there mean less unnecessary cruelty and violence so severely punished. Never has real humanity existed such triumphs as in the late war. We are proud of such triumphs as these as all the triumphs of our arms. In the fourth place comes German perseverance and steadfastness even in misfortune. Founded on a firm faith in Divine Providence, Prussia will have not hesitated to send even at time German from my God as the Lord of Hosts. The German army sings before the battle with KÖRNER, "Father, I call on Thee." It sings after the battle LUTHER'S grand hymn, "Our God is a tower of strength." These four qualities were the safe warrants for your victories. They pervaded the whole army, but I may address for each a living representative. As representative of German courage, BISMARCK. He has waited till his time did come; when it came his heart did not quail. As representative of German diligence, let me mention MOLTKE, the most indefatigable German schoolmaster, who can be silent in seven languages, yet when last lecture the world will not soon forget. As representative of German consistency, let me mention the Crown Prince. No one hates war so much as he. No one has fulfilled his duty, often with a heavy heart, so faithfully. As representative of German perseverance I may cite our Emperor. What man has clung to his purpose with persistency. At the battle of Jena he was exactly as old as HANNIBAL when his father made him take the memorable oath; and what bitter days has he seen since! Yet undismayed, his hope to win over work in life, in raising and strengthening, of a German army, till the disgrace of Jena was wiped out at Sedan, and the German nation may again look the world in the face without shame. With these unconquerable attributes we began the war, and brought it to a glorious end; and we have to-day to thank our statesmen, our Generals, our Princes, our King, our German army, and

The God who makes true,

that we celebrate here today this peace festival. We celebrate it in a foreign land; but, is England really a foreign country to us? I confess I have never felt that, not even during the war, when the most unkind word was uttered. I feel that here I am in a friend's, not an enemy's, country. There is a party in England which hates everything German. There are even liberal and rational people who have judged wrongly of the German nation during the late war. A man who, in England, is not abused and attacked by somebody or other—is worth very little. There are attacks of which we ought to be proud, as there is praise of which we ought to be ashamed. Were I to mention to you the names of those who have remained true to the German cause throughout, they would be the names that would have the best ring throughout the world. The kernel of England is not against us; her true aristocracy is with us. And why? Not only because the same blood runs in our veins; not only because, as old BILDERDYK says, "English is after all but an old low German dialect;" not only because the Reformation has found in two strongest pillars in England and Germany; not even because old BLUCHER arrived at Waterloo in the nick of time. No, there is a better and a higher reason. It is because Germans and English owe allegiance to the same queen, because they recognize the same majesty as their highest authority, and that queen and that majesty is the voice of conscience. Faith in the voice of conscience is the highest authority on earth, higher than books and newspaper articles, higher than the voice of the multitude. Hereon is the greatness of England founded, and the greatness of Germany risen. That is what constitutes the true interfraternity. It was LUTHER who said, at the Diet of Worms, "It is neither safe nor prudent to do anything against conscience." To these two nations, thus bound together, belongs the political guidance of Europe in the immediate future. The political guidance of the world is vested in the English, the American and the Germans. If these three Teutonic nations hold together, the world may have peace again, and the other nations, and France at their head, may give up the contest of arms, and take up again the prouder contest of industry, science, manners and character. If these three Teutonic nations are divided by European jealousy and pride, the demoniacal powers of war will never be fettered. Therefore, if this festival of ours is to be a real peace festival, let us forget from this moment all bitterness; let us do what we can each in his own sphere to establish mutual respect and friendship between England, America and Germany. This festival should not be the mere transient ebullition of joy and pride. It should receive a higher meaning and become the Festival of Peace and Concord for all times and for all peoples. The 1st of May was always a high day with all the German races. On the Campus Martius, the great estate of the realm, civil and ecclesiastical, assembled every year under the Carlovingian kings, and paid their homage; counsel was taken on peace and war, fields were ploughed, new alliances concluded. King, Church, army and people appeared for the first time here as a great united Power. And so I wish that the first day of the "Wonne Monat" should bring together on every year, as today, the Germans in England, and in all countries of the world to a great festival, gathering that the memories of the great year 1870-1 may never fade away, and keep up in future generations the same feeling of patriotism which glows in our hearts today, which has brought us together here, So longer as France, or Saxons, or Bavarians, or Schlesingians, as South Germans, as North Germans, as Protestants or Catholics, as Liberals or Conservatives, as Democrats or Aristocrats, or other old divisional names, but as brothers, as sons of the same country, as children of our great, beautiful, glorious, and now at last united and free Germany. I trust we shall meet again on the 1st of May in the coming year.

Prof. MUELLER was frequently interrupted by loud and prolonged cheering.

THE COMMUNE.

The Struggle Between Paris and Versailles—Mediation of the Freemasons.

"On the morning of April 29," says the correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, "in the neighborhood of the LOUVRE, were collected crowds, awaiting the Freemasons. M. THIERS' name was often mentioned, and as often cursed. About 6,000 Masons, with the insignia of the order, scarfs, &c., and sixty-five banners, met in the court-yard of the Louvre. Nine members of the Commune accompanied them to the Hotel de Ville, with the Generals and superior officers at their heads. There was considerable cheering among the crowd of "Vive la République! Vive la Commune!" The banner-bearers entered the Hotel de Ville, afterward proceeding to the scene of combat. In the Champs Elysées, before reaching the Arc de Triomphe, considerable numbers of the Freemasons left the procession—but about 200 proceeded down the Avenue de l'Impératrice. Shortly after, correctly gone fifty yards when Forte Maillot fired on the Versaillists. Mont Valérien replied immediately. At that moment a delegate of the Commune, mounted on a temporary rostrum, was addressing the people near the Arch, who, excited by his words, "Vive la Commune! Vive la République!" The first shell from Mont Valérien struck the arch. No one was hurt. The people fled in confusion. Shells began to fall fast. The Freemasons, undeterred, marched steadily on, and planted their banners on the ramparts. From Porte Dauphine, in the Avenue de l'Impératrice, to Porte Asnières the firing ceased. At 3 P. M. a deputation of fifty Masons was permitted to go to Rueil. One hundred and twenty lodges were represented in the procession. At 4 o'clock the Avenue de la Grande Armée was crowded. A shell came from the Pont de Neuilly, by accident, it is supposed. The people fled. In the neighborhood of the Arc de Triomphe about twenty civilians were wounded. In the afternoon a shell fell at No. 86 Champs Elysées. A gentleman was cut in two." Telegraphing on April 30, the correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "The manifestation of the Freemasons is not over yet. The delegates declare there is a possibility of bringing about a conciliation if certain concessions are made, of which the principal are—that the Ministers who were members of the Treachi Government shall quit the Thiers Government; that Paris shall elect not only its own Municipal Council, but also its Mayor; and that the Police of Paris shall be entirely under the control of the Municipal Council. Several venerables among the Freemasons protest against the action of the body. It is quite right, they say, that it should strive for peace and good will, but the Freemasons in defining a political party go out of their sphere." A later telegram through Mr. REUTER'S office states that two of the Masons were received by M. THIERS on April 29. They stated that they had no authority from the Commune. M. THIERS made a reply similar to those he has already given on like occasions, saying that no one desired more than he did the conclusion of this civil war, but France could not yield to agents. He added that they ought to address themselves to the Commune, in order to restore peace, which had by it been disturbed.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Captain Selfridge at Panama—The Seizure of the Mantilla.

From the Panama Star & Herald, May 8.

The Steamer *Winchester*, chartered by President CORREOSO to communicate with Capt. SELFRIDGE and the United States steamer *Resaca*, in reference to the seizure of the American steamer *Mantilla*, returned to Panama on the morning of the 25th inst. The *Winchester* first went to Cuptes Bay, but finding the *Resaca* had left there, came up to the Gulf of San Miguel and found her anchored off Chipigana. Capt. SELFRIDGE came on board the *Winchester*, and with Consul LORD and Mr. RICH, discussed the seizure of the *Mantilla*. Capt. SELFRIDGE expressed himself as fully realizing the necessity of his protecting the American flag, and of at once taking measures to seize the Government steamer, wherever found; but owing to the fact that his boats, steam-launch, and most of his men were in the interior and would not return to the ship for some days, he did not think it prudent to take away the *Resaca*, which they looked to as their base of operations, without the boats, and leave his men exposed in the interior to be cut off on their return to the ocean. He, however, offered to despatch immediately a launch with what men he could spare, and a couple of howitzers; but on further reflection considered it better, as the whereabouts of the captured steamer or the strength of the force it might prove necessary to contend with were not known, to wait a few hours and if not in search of her in the *Resaca* in person with his full force. Capt. SELFRIDGE expressed his determination and willingness to comply with the request of President CORREOSO, and render this Government every assistance possible in protection American property whilst the present troubles continue, and to seize the *Mantilla*, at any rate, and treat as pirates those who had outraged the American flag by capturing her.

Matters in Chili.

From the Panama Star & Herald.

From the *West Coast Mail* we learn that severe earthquakes have been felt all over the Republic of Chili. The following is a description of its effects at Valparaiso and its neighborhood: In Chili, on Saturday, the 26th of March, we were visited by two of the strongest earthquakes that have been experienced in this country since the year 1851. During the before-mentioned day, and up to the present time, several minor shocks have been felt. Although our advices are still incomplete, the information we are in possession of shows that the shocks were felt throughout the greater part of the Republic. In some places buildings were damaged, and some accidents occurred. Happily, however, we have no loss of life to chronicle. In Valparaiso the first earthquake occurred at 11.5 A. M., and was of about a minute's duration. It was not preceded by any noise, and the suddenness and intensity of the shock created very considerable alarm. The streets in by far the greater part of the city were instantly filled with people, who rushed out of their tottering dwellings in a state of almost indescribable confusion and with terror depicted on their countenances. Many persons, principally females, fainted in the streets; others appeared to be unable to move or to speak; while others, and they form the majority, beat their breasts with religious fervor, and made piteous appeals to Heaven for mercy. In a word, the streets in many parts of the city were filled with terror-stricken crowds, and if any buildings had been thrown down, the almost total absence of presence of mind that prevailed would have been productive of the most disastrous results. The direction of the shock was from east to west; nevertheless, there are some persons who assert that it commenced with a vertical motion, then took an easterly and westerly direction, and finished in a northerly and southerly direction. A little after 12 a slight shock was experienced, another shortly after 1, and at 6½ minutes after 2 o'clock the shock which took place at 11.5 A. M., and causing, if possible, still greater alarm. The interior walls of the Merced Church were also cracked, and as service was being held at the time the earthquake occurred, the panic which seized upon the congregation may be readily imagined. Many females fainted outright, and others sustained bruises and contusions in their frantic efforts to gain the street. A similar scene occurred in the rest of the churches. The tower and cross of the San Augustin Church were thrown out of perpendicular. A portion of the plaster of Paris cornice of the National Bank was also thrown down. In the harbor the water was considerably agitated, and several masters describe the sensation experienced on board as similar to that of letting an anchor go in sixty fathoms. Many vessels pitched and tossed for a minute or so as if in a storm.

Affairs in San Salvador.

From the Panama Star and Herald.

By private information, and such periodicals as have come to hand by the steam-ship *Guatemala*, which arrived here on the morning of the last instant, we learn that the revolution has gone against President DUENAS, that his house had been sacked, and himself a fugitive. *La Opinion*, of San Salvador of the 20th April, says that on the evening of the 15th of April Gen. SANTIAGO GONZALEZ arrived at the Capitol, having been proclaimed by the people Provisional President of the republic. He was accompanied by the allied forces of Salvador and Honduras, the latter under the command of Gen. J. LOPEZ. This change was the fruits of the short campaign which ended in the victory of Santa Ana. Although the forces of President DUENAS were much superior in number and arms to that of those opposed to him, yet, as the result has shown, this material superiority was counterbalanced by the bravery and determination of his opponents. The inhabitants of the capital, says the *Opinion*, received the victors with every mark of enthusiasm, as the defenders of the cause of liberty and republicanism. The Provisional Government of Salvador has issued a decree ordering Gen. XATRUCH to deliver up all the elements of war he may have with him belonging to Salvador. Gen. MIGUEL MANDA was to inform him of this decree, and receive the said elements if delivered up. Gen. XATRUCH was then to submit himself and troops to the orders of the legitimate Government of Honduras. If he resisted he was to be disarmed and forced to do so, and if dead, Gen. MIRANDA, to whom he was referred, both men to be declared enemies of Honduras. The new President has ordered that the term of Excellency as addressed to him shall be discontinued and forbidden, both to him and his Ministers contrary to the system of republicanism. Ex-President DUENAS, and several other Ex-President of Salvador, were kept as prisoners, and were to be put upon their trial. Gen. TORRENT, Minister resident of the United States of America in Salvador, had recognized the Provisional Government of Gen. GONSALEZ, giving as a reason that the United States from the time of WASHINGTON to the present day, had always accepted the people that each nation possesses the right to govern itself as it pleases, change its institution, and manage its own affairs to suit itself. In the new Government of Salvador, Dr. MANUEL GALLARDO had been named secretary of the Interior; Don MAXIMO ARAUJO, of the Treasury, and Gen. FRANCISCO MENENDEZ, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The departments of San Miguel and La Union had sent in their adhesion to the Provisional Government. In the battle of Santana, which decided the fate of the Government of Sr. DUENAS, the allies lost ninety men and had 100 wounded. The forces of DUENAS are estimated to have had 300 killed and 150 wounded. Gen. FRANCISCO PRADO had been confirmed as Governor of the Department of the Capital.....An official bulletin of the army of Honduras and Salvador, dated 17th April, at San Miguel, after giving an account of the "act of *pronunciamiento* of the city of San Miguel," concludes with the following non-official remarks on the situation of the country: "In the popular representative system of government to the people belongs the right of insurrection when their chief has disregarded the fundamental law and become a tyrant. This is what has happened in the Republic of Salvador. Don FRANCISCO DUENAS took to himself by intrigue, ability and cunning all the public powers; and although he possible suffered with impatience many years this want of faith and loyalty, at last, aided and protected by the President of Honduras, have upset the Government of the said DUENAS, although not without the great sacrifices of bloodshed, the loss of money, and the paralyzation of trade, as well as many other evils which must be felt equally in both republics. The demonstration of the truths referred to is seen in the acts of the Cities of San Miguel and San Vicente. Finally, we say let the people use the right that belongs to them of insurrection, when it becomes just and necessary, but let them imitate the people of Salvador, which has done so without injuring person or property, guided only by the noble intention of establishing more firmly the constitution and the laws."

Ocean Steamer Notes.

The new steamer *Humboldt*, of the Stettin-American Mail Steam-ship Company, will arrive here the first week in June, to be followed in three weeks by the steamer *Franklin*, of the same line. These steamers are each of 3,000 tons burden, and were built by Messrs. OSWALD & Co., of Sunderland, England. They will sail from Stettin on Tuesdays, Copenhagen on Wednesdays, Christiansand on Thursdays, and leave New-York on Saturdays at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River, direct for Stettin. The agents in this City are Messrs. WENDT & RAHMELSBERG, No. 40 Broadway.

The Inman steamer *City of Brussels* and the White Star line steamer *Cretonia* sailed hence for on Saturday next. Both at present lay at Liverpool on the 21st inst.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

The China Missions—Missionary Labors in Italy.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—In the Southern Baptist Convention, yesterday, the Committee on the Mission to China made a report stating that the general aspect of our missionary work in that Empire commends it to the sympathies and prayers of the entire Baptist brotherhood. Also, in view of the recent massacre of missionaries at Tien-tsin, and the impression that a general Rising of the Chinese against foreigners was likely to occur, and would be connived at if not encouraged by the Chinese officials. The Board corresponds with the Government authorities in relation to the safety of our citizens, as guaranteed by the treaty between China and the United States. The report of the Committee on the colored population has been adopted. It recommends that pastors and conductors of Sunday-schools, whom they need, be furnished, as far as possible, among themselves, and that general and ministerial schools be provided.

The report of the Committee on the Religious Interests of the Chinese, of whom there are some 1,000, recommended that efforts be made to teach them in the English language through Sunday-schools. The report of the Committee on European Missions states that a Christian mission will be planted in Northern Italy; that the opening of Rome has permitted the preaching of the Gospel; that conversion and baptism of several prominent young men, and the organization of a Christian Church after the model described by St. Paul in that city, and that Dr. COLE, a devoted missionary, has gathered a class of candidates for the gospel ministry, and initiated an extensive plan of colporteur and mission work throughout the entire length of the Italian Peninsula. In this connection resolutions were adopted that the Foreign Mission Board be desired to consider the expediency of the appointing of a general superintendence of the European Mission, that our churches be urged to take measures to provide for the support of the young brethren already gathered by Dr. COLE at Rome, the sum of $300 annually being requisite for each young man. A resolution was adopted by a large majority expressing earnest sympathy with the Baptists in England, in the effort for the liberation of religion from State influence. The Committee on the enlargement work of the Board of Foreign Missions reported that the number of laborers in the foreign field had been more than doubled during the year and recommend that the same line of policy be authorized by the Convention for the ensuing year. In the evening a mass-meeting was held in the interest of foreign missions, at which J. B. HASWELL, lately returned from China, delivered an address containing much information concerning China and the progress of missionary work there. A large number of the delegates to the Convention have preached in the various churches here today and attended the various Sunday-schools of their denomination.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Attack on a Forage Train—Defeat of a Detachment of Cavalry by Apaches—Lieut. H. B. Cushing Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—A forage train was recently attacked near Camp Verde, Arizona, one Mexican was killed and another wounded, eighty-seven cattle were captured. On the 5th Lieut. H. B. CUSHING, with twenty men of the Third Cavalry, were robbed by CAUSINOS, a noted Apache Chief with 100 warriors, at the Whetstone Mountains south-east of Tucson. CUSHING, who was one of the most efficient officers of the Territory, and one soldier, were killed. The remainder were compelled to retreat to Camp Crittenden. Capts. SANWOOD and MOORE, with forty men each, gave pursuit to the savages, who are committing numerous murders.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Report.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, May 14, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	30.26	66	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.06	57	N.W.	Light.	Fair.
Boston	29.86	46	S.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.91	48	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Charleston	30.08	69	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.55	51	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Chicago	30.01	45	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.01	48	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.05	52	S.	Light.	Cloudy.
Corinne, Utah	29.05	60	N.E.	Light.	Fair.
Detroit	30.02	46	E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.97	60	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Key West	30.04	74	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.01	70	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Memphis	30.02	68	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Mobile	30.01	69	N.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Nashville	30.00	70	.....	Calm.	Clear.
New-London	30.04	45	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
New-Orleans	30.00	67	N.E.	Fresh.	Fair.
New-York	30.00	49	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Norfolk, Va.	30.06	57	S.E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Omaha	29.91	60	S.W.	Fresh.	Threatg.
Oswego	29.93	49	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.00	52	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.00	48	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.01	47	W.	Light.	Clear.
San Francisco	30.12	55	S.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	29.97	64	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.01	48	E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Washington	30.04	59	.....	Calm.	Fair.
Wilmington	30.10	62	.....	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14—7 P. M.—The weather remains unchanged, but somewhat warmer, on the Pacific coast. Clouds and rain have extended into Nebraska, and partially cloudy weather is reported from the lakes. The rain-storm on the coast of Carolina has entirely cleared away, and clear weather has prevailed in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The barometer is now falling on the Middle and Eastern States, and on the upper lakes. The temperature has decidedly increased in the interior; light winds generally prevail. No reports received as yet from the Gulf coast and the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that a slight storm will be developed on Monday west of Illinois, and a local disturbance to-night in the Middle and Atlantic States. Easterly winds are probable for the lakes, Erie to Superior, on Monday.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARDELL:

Temperature 6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit 56	59	65	66	64

Stand of Barometer in inches.....30.03 30.05

Wet bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 57.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 14.—There was a heavy slide of rock and dirt on the Hudson River Railroad, near Staatsburgh, last night, and while an extra freight train was waiting at Hyde Park another extra, going the same way, ran into it. Two freight cars of the first train were thrown into the river, and several others were badly damaged. The locomotive of the second train was damaged considerably.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—The Recent General Term Decision.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14.—The dispatch from New-York Friday night, purporting to give the decision of the General Term in the case of the People against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and others, was incorrect. The following is the decision as it appears in the official list of decisions:

So much of the judgment as restrains the further prosecutions of the actions mentioned in the complaint, and requires them to be discontinued without costs; and so much of said judgment as awards costs in favor of the Ramsay Bonds and eight other defendants against the Erie Board; and so much as appoints a referee to ascertain how much, and to whom, an extra allowance should be made, reversed; and all the rest of the judgment approved without costs of the appeal to either party. The decision of Judge SMITH, so far as it holds, that the pretended election of the Erie Directors in September, 1868, was fraudulent, illegal and void; that the Ramsay Board were legally and duly elected; that the Gansevoort stock and the stock subscribed for by RAMSEY and others, and on which ten per cent was paid, were valid, is not reversed. The only points upon which it is reversed relate to costs and the enjoining and discontinuance of certain actions pending, where the suit of the people was brought. Otherwise the judgment is approved and affirmed. The election of 1870 was not contested, and the decision does not in any way affect it.

CONNECTICUT.

Gov. Jewell's Inauguration Today.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 14.—The indications are that the parade to-morrow upon the occasion of Gov. JEWELL'S inauguration will be quite imposing. Among those who will be present from other States are Govs. Claflin, of Massachusetts; Perham, of Maine; Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and Gen. Burnside, of Rhode Island, and Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

In the oil torpedo case of ROBERTS vs. DICKEY, on Saturday, the Pennsylvania Court decided that the infringement was established, and granted perpetual injunction and decree for account.

The San Francisco City Hall Commissioners have been served with an injunction, to restrain the sale of a portion of the Yerba Buena Park, and the erection of a new City Hall on the remainder.

The State Sportsmen's Convention will convene, at Utica, on Monday evening, May 22, and will open with a business meeting of the delegates. The contest for prizes begins at 9 A. M. on Tuesday.

The triennial festival of the Handel and Haydn Society, in Boston, closed last night with the performance of the Messiah by a full chorus, orchestra and leading solos.

Col. J. LUCIUS DAVIS, a graduate of West Point, who fought through the Mexican war, and commanded the Tenth Virginia Cavalry in the late war, died in Richmond, yesterday.

A fire in Marblehead, Mass., yesterday partially destroyed Shawmut Hall. WILKINS' shoe manufactory, and a dwelling-house. Loss, $20,000; partly insured.

Judge M. H. COFFEE, of the Seventh Judicial District of Kentucky, will deliver a decision today, instructing the Grand Jury to admit negro testimony in their investigations.

VERANO C. HANSON, a well-known merchant of Portland, Me., died last night, aged fifty-eight.

A. H. REESE, of Jackson, Mich., has been appointed Superintendent of the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad.

The remains of EX-Gov. JOHN GUINEE, who died at Toledo, Saturday, have arrived at Columbus for interment.

Tobacco shipped in bond from Richmond during seven months to May 1 aggregated ten million pounds.

The car-shop of the Milwaukee City Railroad Company was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $12,000.

Trains are running from Portland, Oregon, to Salem, 100 miles distant.

THE KUKLUX.

Sixteen Alleged Members of the Kuklux Arrested.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 14.—Marshal HESTER, assisted by the United States troops sent up from Raleigh, has arrested sixteen persons alleged to be concerned in recent Kuklux outrages in Rutherford County. No show of resistance was made, and the accused were handed over to the Sheriff. They are all well-known men, and some possess considerable property. The Sheriff released them on their personal recognizance to appear to-morrow before Commissioner MOORE, at Shelby, Cleveland County. The general impression is, that the arrests might as easily have been made without the troops. The soldiers have returned to Raleigh.

Crime and Disorder in Mississippi—Another Message from the Governor.

Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi, on the 4th inst. communicated to the Legislature of that State another special message in relation to the crimes of the KUKLUX and other wrong-doers, from which we quote the following paragraphs:

"Our statistics of crime have recently come before me in direct relation to our moral character and material interests. The actual facts embraced in these statistics are, I am glad to say, by no means so shocking as they have been made to appear, but they are, nevertheless, so painful to demand at our hands, earnest consideration, with a view to remedy.

Some of the murders committed since the inauguration of civil government in this State, are, I have no doubt, chargeable to the cowardly bands well known as Kuklux, with which the powers conceded at the last session, insufficient to bring the parties engaged in the crimes of those seasons, to punishment, I call your attention, earnestly, to the fact that you have not yet supplemented those powers by giving me authority, in certain cases to disarm the people, and by giving me further powers asked for in my annual Message of last January. I trust your honorable bodies will not fail to pass, before your adjournment, such laws as shall enable me to draw the Kuklux assassin from his hiding place, and when so drawn, to hand him over to certain justice.

Another source of the amount of murder in this State is, as it is in all other States, found in the dram-shop. A more painful source of capital crime in this State than either the Kuklux or the dram-shop, is undoubtedly the custom of carrying deadly weapons. The suppression of the pistol and knife will do as much in Mississippi as the suppression of the sword did in England, for asserting the sanctity of human life.

To meet one of the causes of the failure of justice in the cases covered by the foregoing remarks, I recommend that the preliminary examination of the accused in cases of homicide or of Kuklukism, shall be held before either a Chancellor or a Circuit Judge. I recommend, further, that until that examination shall have commenced, the accused shall be held in the County Jail, to the exclusion of any application for his enlargement on bail. This will remove cases of an grave character from the good nature or the timidity of an ordinary Magistrate, to a Magistrate whose learning will prove a foil to that of counsel, and whose dignity of position will overawe the agencies of intimidation.

A further cause of crime among us lies in the ridiculous practice of a man, on each bench he mounts to office, very well have passed away among a people educated in the stern chivalry of war. It, however, the manliness of public sentiment has not learned to laugh to scorn the routine of cheap gallantry, the law must come to the rescue of, at all events, our decency and order. Bloodless though this 'posing' usually is, it adds sometimes to our list of violent deaths; and, as it should be dealt with, therefore, in examining the sources of the calendar of crime, I recommend that, being, in some instances, an overt act of felonious intent, it be declared, in express terms, a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment."

The Murder of Unoffending Men in South Carolina—A Horrible Outrage in Spartanburg.

To the Editor of the Columbia (S. C.) Union:

On last Thursday night, May 4, a large band of masked men, estimated at from forty to fifty persons, visited the plantation of Rev. Dr. JONES, in Glenn Springs Township, Spartanburg County. They assaulted the door of WALLACE FOWLER, a man of unblemished reputation, and much moral worth. He asked them not to break down the door, that he would open it. He did so; they at once seized him, dragged him a few feet from the door, and shot him. Not satisfied with inflicting a mortal wound, they went into his house and took a shovel of hot coals and put over the dying breast. Observing the wretched his aged wife with infant death if she made any alarm or came out of the house. He never spoke so far as his wife knew, but lived until about 2 o'clock on Friday, censured by the burning coals, until they expired. He was about seventy-five years of age. His remains were kept until Saturday afternoon by Burge Coroner or Trial Justice appointed to hold an inquest. The case would not bear investigation. The gang seized three others on the place; one they whipped most shockingly, the other two escaped; were fired at several times. The next night several men were whipped on the Air Line Railroad work a few miles from Spartanburg. Since last October, no week has passed during which some outrage of the kind has not been perpetrated in this county, and yet, according to the Democratic paper there, all has been peaceable. The pro tem. editor of the Spartanburg *Republican*, a few weeks since spoke of this county as remarkable for quiet. The shooting of thirty or forty persons, and whipping of scores does not disturb the serene quiet of the Democracy in the least. The recent Kuklux bill of the United States was most furiously denounced on last Monday, in the Democratic meeting to elect delegates to the May Convention. What better have they to offer? It is hoped that the assembled wisdom and patriotism of the leading men of the Democracy will prove equal to the task of finding for the terrible outrages spoken of in this State.

THE RUSSO-GREEK CHAPEL.

A Princely Gift from Russia—A Noble Lady of the Imperial Household the Donor—An Historical Gorgeous Specimen of Embroidery.

Rev. NICOLAS BJERRING, the chaplain of the Russian Embassy in the United States, and the pastor of the lately built Greek Chapel on Second-avenue, was yesterday the recipient, in behalf of his Church, of a magnificent present from the Lady ANNA DE ARSENIEFF, of St. Petersburg, a Russian lady noted for both beauty and surpassing beauty, who was formerly one of the maids of honor of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia, but lately attached to the Imperial household in another capacity. Lady ARSENIEFF'S donation consists of three exquisitely and elaborately gold embroidery, on heavy and lustrous crimson velvet, the color always used in the vestments of the priests and altar-coverings of the Greek Church. There are two pieces, one in the form of the Greek cross, with the Christian emblem worked in massive gold, embedded in the centre, and relieved with tracery in gold of most artistic and general design. These are intended, the one as a covering for the chalice and the other for the holy desk.

Then there is another piece, even more elaborate, more massive and superb both in its design and handiwork than the two already named and mentioned, which is to be used as a veil for the sacred vessels. The Greek cross is, of course, the most prominent figure, but the tracery and intricate pattern of the beautiful embroidery which surrounds it is truly perfect marvelous. The three coverings cost several thousand dollars; the lace alone, requiring months to manufacture, is of the purest refined gold.

The altar service of the Greek Church in New-York, is probably as rich as that of any church in the City. The golden crowns used in the sacred marriage ceremonies, the chalice, the candelabrum, the censer, the Gospel, the cross, &c., are all elaborately engraved, are studded with gems of almost fabulous value, and are of virgin gold. They were the gift of the Emperor ALEXANDER.

It is Father BJERRING'S wish that it be generally known that the Greek Chapel is a private chapel of the Russian and Greek Legations, and is not open for

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

Versailles.—The Needs of the Country.—Clemenceau and Picard.—Bordeaux.—Flight of the Ex-Empress.—An Embarrassed Government.—Wisdom of Victimized Nations.—A Hopeful Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERSAILLES, Tuesday, April 25, 1871.

Matters at Versailles have not been very encouraging of late. Clemenceau and Picard—Bordeaux—Flight of the Ex-Empress—An embarrassed Government—Wisdom of Victimized Nations—A Hopeful Future.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FIVE HUNDRED TO TEN MILLION IN THE SUM OR ARE HEREBY AUTHORIZED TO BE ISSUED.

DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the issuance of the Funded Loan of 1870," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and to redeemable after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in coin of the standard value of the United States on and after the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year. The principal and interest are payable at the Treasury of the United States in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the presentation and surrender of the Coupons hereto attached as they severally become due. All taxes or duties due to the United States, as well upon imports as upon internal productions, property, or incomes, may be paid in the Bonds of the United States, including accrued interest thereon, at the par value thereof, when such Bonds are offered in payment of not less than fifty dollars of such taxes or duties at one time.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The Interest on the Registered Stock of this Loan, is to be determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid as conveniently to Coupon holders as practicable.

Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $50,000, $100,000, $500,000, and $1,000,000.

Prices of the bonds, until further notice, will be as follows:

Registered bonds, 5 per cents, and Coupon bonds, 5 per cents, of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, 110 and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government securities, and the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and as agents of the United States Government will attend to the funding of 5-20s into the new United States Bonds at par.

FISK & HATCH.

E. F. WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Have removed to
NO. 18 WALL-ST.
We buy and sell Gold over our counter at Gold Room quotations, free of commission.

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, MAY 13, 1871.

FISK AND HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

Deposits in Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange. Orders executed at the Stock and Gold Exchange Boards and on the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

Gold Banks in the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

3 per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft after ten days' notice.

Sterling Exchange. By Steamer Thursday, May 18th, 1871.

Sterling exchange is reported at 109½ for bankers' 60 days' bills, and at 110 for demand. Francs are quoted at 5.15¾ for long and 5.13¾ for short. Commercial bills are reported at 109½@109¾. Cotton bills are quoted at 109¾@110. Swiss bankers' francs are at 5.15¾@5.13¾. Reichsmarks are reported at 95¾@95½. Guilders are at 40¼@40. Specie is shipped at the following rates: Sovereigns, 1 premium; Napoleons, 1 premium; Spanish doubloons, 1 premium; Mexican dollars, 1 premium; Peruvian silver, 1 premium; Fine gold bars, 1 premium; Fine silver bars, 1 premium.

Bankers' Rates of Foreign Exchange.

	Sixty Days.	Demand.
London	109½@109¾	110@110¼
Paris	5.15¾@5.13¾	5.13¾@5.11¼
Antwerp	5.15¾@5.13¾	5.13¾@5.11¼
Swiss	5.15¾@5.13¾	5.13¾@5.11¼
Hamburg	95¾@95½	96@95¾
Frankfort	95¾@95½	96@95¾
Bremen	95¾@95½	96@95¾
Amsterdam	40¼@40	40½@40¼
Rotterdam	40¼@40	40½@40¼
Prussian Thalers	71¼@71	71½@71¼
Reichsmarks	95¾@95½	96@95¾
Guilders	40¼@40	40½@40¼

Bankers' Rates of Domestic Exchange.

Boston	¼ premium
Philadelphia	¼ premium
Baltimore	¼ premium
Pittsburgh	¼ premium
Cincinnati	¼ premium
St. Louis	¼ premium
Chicago	¼ premium
New-Orleans	¼ premium
Charleston	¼ premium
Savannah	¼ premium
Augusta	¼ premium
Mobile	¼ premium
Memphis	¼ premium
Louisville	¼ premium
Nashville	¼ premium
Galveston	¼ premium
Columbus, Ga.	¼ premium
Montgomery	¼ premium
Selma	¼ premium
Macon	¼ premium
Atlanta	¼ premium
Rome	¼ premium
Columbus, Miss.	¼ premium
Vicksburg	¼ premium
Natchez	¼ premium
Shreveport	¼ premium
Houston	¼ premium
Brownsville	¼ premium
Corpus Christi	¼ premium
Indianola	¼ premium
Lynchburg	¼ premium
Petersburg	¼ premium
Richmond	¼ premium
Norfolk	¼ premium
Wilmington	¼ premium
Raleigh	¼ premium
Fayetteville	¼ premium
Newbern	¼ premium
Charleston	¼ premium
Columbia	¼ premium
Camden	¼ premium
Georgetown	¼ premium
Florence	¼ premium
Cheraw	¼ premium
Darlington	¼ premium
Wilmington	¼ premium
Fayetteville	¼ premium
Newbern	¼ premium
Charleston	¼ premium
Columbia	¼ premium
Camden	¼ premium
Georgetown	¼ premium
Florence	¼ premium
Cheraw	¼ premium
Darlington	¼ premium

Bankers' Rates of Foreign Exchange.

London	109½@109¾
Paris	5.15¾@5.13¾
Antwerp	5.15¾@5.13¾
Swiss	5.15¾@5.13¾
Hamburg	95¾@95½
Frankfort	95¾@95½
Bremen	95¾@95½
Amsterdam	40¼@40
Rotterdam	40¼@40
Prussian Thalers	71¼@71
Reichsmarks	95¾@95½
Guilders	40¼@40

Bankers' Rates of Domestic Exchange.

Boston	¼ premium
Philadelphia	¼ premium
Baltimore	¼ premium
Pittsburgh	¼ premium
Cincinnati	¼ premium
St. Louis	¼ premium
Chicago	¼ premium
New-Orleans	¼ premium
Charleston	¼ premium
Savannah	¼ premium
Augusta	¼ premium
Mobile	¼ premium
Memphis	¼ premium
Louisville	¼ premium
Nashville	¼ premium
Galveston	¼ premium
Columbus, Ga.	¼ premium
Montgomery	¼ premium
Selma	¼ premium
Macon	¼ premium
Atlanta	¼ premium
Rome	¼ premium
Columbus, Miss.	¼ premium
Vicksburg	¼ premium
Natchez	¼ premium
Shreveport	¼ premium
Houston	¼ premium
Brownsville	¼ premium
Corpus Christi	¼ premium
Indianola	¼ premium
Lynchburg	¼ premium
Petersburg	¼ premium
Richmond	¼ premium
Norfolk	¼ premium
Wilmington	¼ premium
Raleigh	¼ premium
Fayetteville	¼ premium
Newbern	¼ premium
Charleston	¼ premium
Columbia	¼ premium
Camden	¼ premium
Georgetown	¼ premium
Florence	¼ premium
Cheraw	¼ premium
Darlington	¼ premium

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
MARTHA. (Italian opera.) Leading characters by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mlle. Rimula, and Messrs. Carozzi and Santal.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RANDALL'S THUMB. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Marlowe, Mrs. Clark Jennings, and Miss Ellie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. and 6th-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Miss Mackenzie and Miss Forman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
NOW, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Eytinge.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Broadway, near 28th-st.
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews Davidge, De Vere, Miss Linda Dietz and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Mortimer, Pearson, and Miss Ada Harland.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
RAN'S. Leading Characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Eytinge, Bates, Norris, and Miss Lina Edwin and Miss Emma Germaine.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-st., corner 8th-av.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
30th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCING, &c.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.
Madison-av., corner 26th-st.
DRAMATIC RECITATION. By Miss Jessie Bernaln.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition.....10
Sunday edition.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY, per annum.....
Two copies, one year.....$5
Ten copies, one year.....40
And an extra copy to any person getting up a club.
Five copies, one year.....$3
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3
Subscriptions to the end of the month will be taken for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Drafts on New-York or Postoffice Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.
Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 10 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "Advertisement" prefixed 25 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, 25 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during this time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as noon in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of city-town advertisers, advertisements left at the TIMES Office will be received at No. 30 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor Place, at which rates are charged at office of publication.
Messrs. Morris Bienaime & Co., Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Versailles troops have occupied Fort Vanvres, the defenders escaping by Fort Montrouge by a subterraneous passage. Fifty guns and a few prisoners were taken. The Parisians have begun to pull down M. Thiers' house. The Central Committee has instituted a rigid search for arms and persons inimical to the Commune. The Paris War Department rebut the accusation of violating the Convention of Geneva by the use of explosive bullets upon the Versailles Government. Another attempt by the Versaillists to bridge the Seine has failed. They gain ground steadily in the direction of the Maillot Gate, however. The *Reveil* proposes the execution of all the Central Committee, who will retire from office. An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate Gen. DOMBROWSKI. The clerks in the Bank of France have been armed and sustained to stand a siege from the Federalists. More newspapers have been suppressed. The German commander has demanded the disarmament of the northern *arrondis* of Paris. A permanent Court-martial has been established in Paris. Four of the National Guard have been shot for treason. The members of the Republican League have joined the Communists. A levy *en masse* is expected. The furniture of the Palaces of the Tuileries, Louvre and Elysee have been sold.... The death of the great composer, AUBER, occurred yesterday in Paris. He was eighty-nine years of age. Two warehouses in Bremen were burned on Sunday night. Russia is actively preparing for a campaign against a portion of Turkistan in Asia.

GENERAL.

The coal troubles promise to assume a startling aspect, judging from our present advices. The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company have employed and armed 150 non-union miners to go to work in Brisg's Shaft, and this action has roused the striking miners in Scranton and Hyde Park to a fearful degree. Today the new miners are to march, rifles in hand, to the mines, and it is feared that serious trouble will be the result, as the old miners seem determined to prevent resumption in this way. The miners and laborers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at a meeting held in Providence, refused the conditions of arbitration proposed by Mr. JACKSON, President of the Company, and adhere to their original proposition.

A general smash-up of railroad-cars occurred at the Union Freight Depot in Quincy, Ill., on Friday, occasioned by a train of cars coming in on the wrong track, and running into a switch engine, which ran into another train, telescoping a large number of freight-cars, and piling flat cars on top of each other. Several men were injured, but none fatally.

A resolution providing for an amendment to the State Constitution to confer suffrage on women, has been defeated in the Massachusetts House by a vote of 41 to 96.

WILLIAM DENNIS was murdered in the town of Niles, N. Y., on the 10th inst. by some unknown person, being shot down in his own house. He had just returned home and found that his wife had retired. She required to do what had kept him so late, and he replied that he had been to see a neighbor's sick horse. Just then, while he was undressing, a bullet crashed through the window and struck Mr. DENNIS under the eye, when he fell dead. The affair is a complete mystery.

Col. WM. M. FENTON, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, and a gallant officer during the war, died on Saturday at Detroit.

The Committee appointed by the South Carolina Tax-payers' Convention has submitted a long report on the financial condition of the State. The grand total of the debt is fixed as $5,400,000. The same cost of renewal bonds is $1,500,000. The report recommends that the Governor do not sell any more bonds at less than eighty per cent., but proceed to make the most economical arrangement for holding the $2,500,000 pledged as collateral until eighty per cent. becomes obtainable.

Indian depredations continue in Arizona. A forage train was recently attacked near Camp Verde, and a Mexican killed and eighty-seven cattle captured. On the eighteenth a detachment of twenty of the Third Cavalry, under the command of Lieut. H. B. CUSHING, was defeated by 150 Apaches, at the Whitestone Mountains. Lieut. CUSHING and one man were killed, and the troops retreated. Pursuit was subsequently made by eighty cavalrymen, with what result is not known.

An open air meeting was held in Poughkeepsie on Saturday night to celebrate the signing of the charter for a bridge across the Hudson at that place, to connect the Poughkeepsie and Eastern and the Connecticut Western Railroads on the east, with the Wallkill Valley, Erie, and Midland, on the west.

The Southern Baptist Convention, at St. Louis, completed the selection of officers, on Saturday, as follows: First Vice-President, J. S. COLEMAN; Treasurer, G. W. NORTON; Auditor, N. LONG. Rev. J. B. FULTON, of Boston, made a speech, urging the union of the Northern and Southern Baptists.

There was much excitement at Louisville, Ky., on Friday, caused by negroes riding in the cars. In several instances negroes were ejected from the cars, and, in one instance, a negro was thrown from a car-window. More than once a car was given up to the negroes, and they rode away exulting, and amid the waving of handkerchiefs and applause by spectators of their own race.

Something Better than a Vigilance Committee.

The frequent references made by the Press and in society to the famous Vigilance Committee of San Francisco recall many incidents connected with the history of that body. It is undeniable that the state of affairs in San Francisco at the time the Vigilance Committee was organized, and the state of affairs in New-York today, bear a striking analogy in many respects. New-York is the metropolis of the nation, and San Francisco only the chief town of a distant State, but otherwise the cases are almost identical. Here, as there, the corrupt and ignorant have absorbed power only to abuse it. Here, as there, a depraved mob controls the right arm and the purse of the community. Here, as there, criminals escape justice because they are the "friends" of the officers of the law. Here, as there, an elective Judiciary, and a municipal organization rotten to the very core, at once infect and despoil the Commonwealth, and disgrace free institutions. Here, as there, notorious dishonesty is regarded as a capital joke, and the chief rulers of the people have clambered to their high places, and prosperously retain them, not only despite, but because of, the fact that they are peculators and cheats. Here, as there, crimes against the person multiply apace, since they are committed for the most part by members of the "ruling class," whose escape from punishment is almost a foregone conclusion.

Now, it is in consequence of this similarity of condition of the two cities that the "heroic remedy" of a Vigilance Committee occurs to so many minds, and so often finds expression. But ought we seriously to contemplate the adoption of such a remedy? Assuredly not. In the first place, the San Francisco Committee was illegal. True, it was organized not to resist, but to enforce the law; but it was none the less illegal; and although many have asserted that it was the sole possible refuge from anarchy, its inconveniences, both at the time and afterward, are warnings against so hazardous and doubtful a resource. For example, members of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee were sued years after it had ceased to exist, and held accountable for its proceedings. Merchants have been brought into Court in this City on such suits; the ruffians whom they helped long ago to expel from San Francisco having found lawyers of their own political and religious faith to assist them to procure damages. Were a Vigilance Committee of like character to be formed in New-York, and to take summary action in the same way, an endless train of suits would be one of the consequences, and for years to come the Courts would be crowded with litigation. The inference from this, putting aside other objections, is that the New-York Reform Committee should act at first, and always, strictly within the law. No provocation should tempt it to act otherwise. It can be made quite as irresistible by moral forces as the San Francisco Committee was by physical forces. But, equally with the latter body, it requires organization, zeal, industry, and personal risks and sacrifices. Deeds, not words, was the motto of the stern avengers of outraged society in the Golden City. We may hope that reformatory action will not be confined in New-York to words alone.

The nucleus and starting-point of a suitable Reform Committee was supplied by the late reform meeting at the Cooper Institute. That meeting was regarded with profound interest throughout the country, and communication upon it have now reached us from many other parts of the world. We need not disguise the fact that, while approval has been universal, the movement has been spoken of by some in terms of discouragement. It has been thought that the enemy is too strong, and that he can either purchase or defy any influences that may be brought to bear against him. This, we need hardly say, we do not credit, and, for some reasons, among others, that may be briefly adduced. In the first place, it cannot rationally be supposed that the eminent gentlemen who gave their presence and support to that meeting intended to step short there without doing anything further. They know very well that mere idle threats would be a most signal encouragement to the bad man against whom it was launched. Hence, it may with safety be assumed that no apathetic attitude will be taken by them, but that they will proceed, in due time, to follow up their original promises with spirit and effect. Another reason for anticipating proper activity in the matter consists in the fact that the evils so sharply denounced are always growing worse. But for the recent demonstration at the Cooper Institute, a public meeting would probably have been convened to denounce the contemplated alterations in the Code of Procedure. Moreover, the pulpit as those who read carefully their Monday's newspaper are aware, has been eloquent and persistent of late in demanding reform, and we may be sure that all this seed has not fallen upon stony places. But the merchants, and bankers, and lawyers, men who have a definite stake in the community, and whose names and character, being well known, will command confidence—must themselves work for the harvest; and those among them who, while expressing doubt about the practical results of the reform meeting at the Cooper Institute, fail to work, neglect a solemn duty to society and to themselves. These gentlemen are the proper leaders of political reform, and the sooner they assume their legitimate functions, and strive industriously to break down political corruption, the sooner will New-York be freed from the grievous disorders that now afflict and dishonor her.

The Nurse-Maid of the Period.

The story which we told on Saturday of the nurse in England who, when her employer's children in any way offended her, quietly murdered them, must have caused an unpleasant thrill in many a family circle. The truth is that among the anxieties and disappointments incidental to domestic life there are none much greater than those which arise from the difficulty of finding good nurses for children. Politicians who are unmarried may think that this is a very puerile subject to be discussed in a newspaper. But unmarried men do not know everything, even though they may happen to be politicians, and we beg to assure them that this nurse-maid question is one of the very first importance, and attracts a good deal more attention in thousands of homes than the new *Alabama* Treaty or the "Amendments to the Code." It is not a trivial circumstance that the children of multitudes of respectable and educated families should be intrusted to persons who are scarcely fit to have the lives of pigs placed in their keeping. Parents study day and night to promote the happiness of their children, and provide, so far as shortsighted human care can, for their future welfare. They endeavor to guard them from the ills which encompass us on all sides. But to the nurse, after all, must fall no small portion of the task of bringing up children—she must, as a rule, take them out for an airing; she generally has them under her charge at night; and, for good or evil, her power over them is inevitably much larger than mock fathers or mothers are willing that it should be.

Now who are the persons who most frequently undertake a duty which requires the exercise of good temper, much tact, some knowledge of the world, and above all —a conscience? They are, for the most part, among the most incapable domestic servants we have. No one would think so to read the advertisements published by nurses. In type, they are beings almost too good for this earth—and indeed it is almost a pity that a good many of them do not take themselves off somewhere else. You read an advertisement which describes a creature only a very little lower than the angels. Your wife sallies forth to take a view of this prodigy, and after a dreary trudge through back "slums," she finds herself in a dirty tenement-house, where the paragon confesses to announce that she "may be seen" for two days. The paragon is out at the time, but her neighbors go squalling all over the neighborhood for her, and at last she appears fresh from the "gin-mill" round the corner—most likely a bestial-browed, evil-eyed woman, speaking with one of the finest brogues ever imported from the Emerald Isle. Sometimes the case is not quite so bad as this, but almost invariably the woman no more answers to the description given in her advertisement than the "lovely property in the country" does to the eloquent auctioneer's account of it. Ask any mother of a family to tell you her experience of hunting for nurses, and see whether she does not unfold to you a story which might almost draw "tears down Pluto's cheek." There was a time, and that not so very long ago, when domestic servants were not too high and mighty to call on ladies for situations. Now the ladies must go to them—though if they were to set their faces steadfastly against that custom, it would very soon come to an end. The airs which some of these "helps" put on in these days would be very amusing in a farce, but in real life they are not quite so funny. The other morning we had the distinguished honor of publishing an advertisement from a chamber-maid who wanted a situation "in a first-class family"—and, added this splendid being, "none but first class families need apply." If this goes on, what is to become of all the children whose parents are not "first-class?" Perhaps we second-class folks will be obliged to resort to the East Indian custom, and put our children by the banks of some river, or otherwise quietly dispose of them to save the nurses the trouble of doing it.

Of course there are good nurses to be found sometimes, but they are more rare than black swans. The general rule is that the woman whom you have found with so much difficulty, comes into the house, and immediately sets to work turning everything topsy-turvy. Her breakfast is not good enough for her. She must have better tea. She don't like the way the children's hair is "fixed up," and that must be altered. The nursery is not large enough, or is too large, or has too many windows in it, or too few. Then the great woman has her own ideas of "managing" the children, and as those ideas were usually acquired in a mud-cabin in Ireland, they are not always satisfactory to the mistress of the house. Sometimes the nurse feels herself constrained to go to "confession" two or three times a week, and if you venture to oppose an objection to her going out so often, she turns upon you with bitter reproaches for "interfayring" with her religion. Presently she has a row with the other servants, and on some morning when the wife feels unwell, and the husband is away at business, she damands her month's money, and walks off, bag and baggage, at a moment's notice. Is this an exaggerated statement? We should like to have a *plebiscite* of housekeepers to decide that question.

It we had a remedy to propose we should deserve to be considered the greatest benefactors of the human species that had appeared during the present century. It is apparently useless to suggest that decent girls, of American parentage and birth, should turn their attention to an occupation which is not nearly so laborious as that of working in sewing-rooms or factories. That, however, is the only hope for the future. Thousands of honest girls, of fair education, good manners, and kindly hearts, are now contented with drudgery in crowded workrooms, who might obtain comfortable homes if they could only bring themselves to believe that taking care of children is not "degrading." Good nurses always command good wages—at least $15 or $16 a month, and everything found for them—food, lodging, and washing. In the Summer they go with the family, and so get a good change of air, and if they treat the children kindly, they are always sure of kind, and even generous, treatment in return. Why should such a life as this be deemed "beneath" an American girl? Why should it be stigmatized as "menial?" Let us hope that girls born of our own people will enter this profitable and useful field of service, and rescue us from the thraldom of the "Biddies" and "Bridgets," who have contrived to enter it, and who are doing more to make the Irish unpopular than any other class of their countrymen or women.

Plain Talk to the Sachems.

If Mr. JAMES BROOKS is permitted to retain his position as a member of the Tammany Society, after the bold rebuke he administered to the Sachems on Friday evening, we shall lose all faith in party discipline. It may be that the Sachems had got so befuddled with "fire-water" before Hon. Mr. BROOKS arose to address them, that they were incapable of understanding the full force and import of his speech. If that be so, the *World* did a very unkind thing, both to the speaker and his audience, in publishing his speech in full yesterday morning. The meeting was a secret one, like all the meetings of the Tammany Society, and it obviously be by a breach of confidence that its proceedings found their way into print. The *World*, being lately admitted into the confidence of Tammany, may have allowed its zeal to outrun its prudence. Perhaps, also, it may have had a secret design to injure the editor of its most formidable rival, the *Express*, by letting the Sachems see, when sober, what he had said to them when they were a little affected by the famous Sunday punch. At any rate, the public is under obligations to the *World* for publishing the speech, which is certainly the finest piece of sarcasm that we have read for many a day. We are sorry we haven't room to publish the speech entire, but the first two sentences furnish the key-note to the whole discourse, and indicate the boldness of its plan. Mr. BROOKS "being called upon," according to the *World*, said:

"I have accepted your invitation, Sachems—not that I am fond of public speaking, for I return from Washington weary of all that—but because, in this solemn council of old warriors, now is the day, and this the hour for a talk, a plain talk. The Tammany Society of Sachems was created, in an early period of our history, to uphold self-government, to keep near to the people, and in their hands to the people self-government; to check, and thus to disarm power, and the grasping nature of power, as much as possible, and to resist all centralization and consolidation—here, as everywhere else, if not resisted, certain to end in despotism, in tyranny, in monarchy."

We would like to see the man who could utter a more cutting satire on the "Tammany Society of Washington," as it exists today, than is contained in these two opening sentences of Mr. BROOKS' speech. Imagine a man getting up in that "grand council of old warriors," with Grand Sachem TWEED in the chair, and the lesser Sachems, SWEENEY, CONNOLLY, and HALL, sitting around on the benches, and telling them that the Tammany Society was created to "uphold self-government, to keep near to the people, and to bring home to the people self-government." It was a fortunate thing for the rash but ill-fated BROOKS that the Sachems were too far gone in whisky to recognize the drift of his oration; otherwise he would have been turned out of the room for his impertinence, and untimely homilies about the early objects of the Tammany Society. It will be a long time, we imagine, before Mr. BROOKS is again called upon to address the Sachems, whether in or out of liquor.

A Connecticut Apparition.

As things look at present, the time is not far distant when every town and village in the country will have its own private and particular ghost, bogle, or mysterious appearance. The latest accession to this increasing list of the supernatural comes to us from Connecticut, in our own State, where "a gentleman and lady, residing in a quiet locality," having no one else beside themselves in their cottage, have for weeks past been the recipients of a mysterious visitation. And if the received accounts are correct, it must be a very uncomfortable visitation indeed, and strongly conducive to colds in the head. This peculiarity is set forth by the Canandaigua *Messenger*, with a certain breathlessness of syntax which adds greatly to the solemnity of the narrative: "The first intimation of the presence of this thing, whatever it may be, was about a month since; while seated in their parlor, reading, they became conscious of a sensation similar to that felt when a current of cold air sweeps through a room, which was followed by the appearance of a misty figure, perfectly transparent yet clearly perceptible, having something the likeness of a woman, clothed in long, loose garments." The confusion of mind into which any gentleman and his wife would naturally be plunged by the sudden entrance of a "misty figure, having something the likeness of a woman," is delicately suggested by the writer's style. Perhaps, owing to this mental perturbation, no distinct features were observable, and no accurate description could be written. But, after the aimless and unreasonable manner of spectres, "this figure, apparition, or whatever," says this facile and accommodating historian, "you may choose to call it, glided about the apartment, passing between them and between them and the fire several times, and disappeared with the same rush of chilliness with which it appeared."

Now this, it may be imagined, is about as uncomfortable an after-dinner guest as any gentleman and his wife need desire. The figure, apparition, or ghost, however, appears rather to like it, if we may judge by the fact that "since that time it has become a regular visitor to the house." Not only that, but as is the habit of ghosts when they receive the slightest encouragement, it is beginning to venture on certain disagreeable liberties. "Sometimes," for example, "it is accompanied with a low, unearthly sound," which the *Messenger* poetically, but somewhat perplexingly, likens to "the unreal echo of a dead melody." At other times, it indulges in dogging mortal guests of the same family, perhaps in some freak of spiritual jealousy. "A gentleman who witnessed the strange affair, relates that on his return home he was accompanied by something." Gentlemen often are, and it sometimes prevents them from finding the hole for the latch-key. "What it was he cannot tell; although invisible, it was tangible." This, it will be seen, was a slight change from the indoor phase of this remarkable phantom which was then, "although transparent, perceptible." "The footsteps," continues the account with bewildering abruptness, "were plainly heard, sometimes by the side and sometimes in front of him, and they only left him when he reached the door of his house." Nothing could be more unpleasant.

Of course, from these minor freedoms, this odious apparition will proceed to positive outrages, unless it is at once resolutely snubbed. From a careful observation of the manners of various rural ghosts, we are convinced that they are in the main of that ill-bred class with whom temporizing is fatal. Unless kindly but firmly bowed out at the beginning, they are apt to become positive nuisances. And presently, to cold draughts and unreal echoes, this hapless Canandaigua gentleman and his wife will find added such additional impertinences and indignities as were heaped on that poor miller of Wooster, Ohio. Their money will be stolen, their crockery broken, their clothing cut to pieces, unless they at once take a bold stand. It may be already too late, when their only resources will be to fly. But if they firmly decline to recognize or to notice their importunate visitor hereafter, and merely stopping their ears with cotton, and providing themselves with some good specific for catarrh, go quietly about their daily ways as though misty figures and mysterious appearances were not, we are disposed to believe that their readings will soon be undisturbed, and that other gentlemen of Canandaigua may visit them without the risk of being escorted home by soft-footed mysteries of invisible, but tangible, somethings.

A Curious Story.

Our readers may have noticed a few lines in our news columns the other day, to the effect that the heirs of ALEXANDER HUMPHREYS ALEXANDER had revived their factious claim of proprietary rights in the Canadian fisheries. The basis of this remarkable claim is a grant made by JAMES I. of England to Sir WILLIAM ALEXANDER, of Menstrie, first Earl of Stirling. King JAMES was very desirous of colonizing Canada, especially the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Into this scheme, Sir WILLIAM ALEXANDER warmly entered, and for his advocacy of it he was created Earl of Stirling, with succession to his heirs male. He was also given by Royal letters patent a large tract of land, embracing the whole of Nova Scotia, and a large portion of Canada East. This grant covered the most important mackerel fisheries. The vice-royalty of these immense possessions—which carried with it the right to create baronets of Nova Scotia all persons who should purchase 16,000 acres of land in the colony—was likewise made hereditary in the family of Sir WILLIAM. The second Earl of STIRLING, becoming pecuniarily involved, sold this Canadian grant to a French colonist. By the treaty of 1632, the British colonies in Canada were ceded to France, and were, in 1713, restored to England by the treaty of Utrecht. In neither of these treaties is there any recognition of the claims of the Earl of STERLING. With the eighth Earl, by reason of the failure of male heirs, the Earldom became extinct.

In 1824, Mr. ALEXANDER HUMPHREYS, on the ground that he had a maternal grandfather of that name, obtained royal permission to assume the surname of ALEXANDER, alleging descent from Hon. JOHN ALEXANDER, fourth son of the last Earl of STIRLING. Mr. ALEXANDER also alleged that all nearer heirs to the Stirling property were dead, and he claimed the Earldom of Stirling and its American possessions. This claim being unopposed, he was formally invested with the title and possessions of Stirling at Edinburgh Castle. Assuming the title, Mr. ALEXANDER, in 1835, voted as an Earl at an election of Scottish Representative Peers. The Peers permitted the vote to pass unchallenged. At an election of Peers in 1839, he again offered his vote as Earl of STIRLING, but the Earl of ROSEBERY protesting that the vote should not be received until Mr. ALEXANDER'S claim had been decided good by the House of Lords, the vote was rejected. In England he was allowed a Peer's privilege from arrest, but the Crown lawyers of Scotland challenged the privilege, and he was forced to prove the authenticity of his claims.

Mr. ALEXANDER represented a female descendant, while the Earldom and possessions of Stirling were, by the grant of JAMES I. confined to the heirs male. This difficulty was met by the production of a document purporting to be a copy of a charter granted by CHARLES I., confirming the first charter, and including heirs females in its privileges. This document was sufficient evidence, so long as the claim to the extinct Earldom was unchallenged; but at the trial the production of the original became necessary. While in France, in 1826, Mr. ALEXANDER became acquainted with the celebrated fortune-teller, Mlle. LE NORMAND, and she advanced him considerable sums of money to carry on his suit. During the progress of the suit, she presented him with a packet containing a large French map of Canada, and some documents, which supplied the missing links of evidence necessary to perfect his claims. On presenting these documents in Scotland, they were pronounced forgeries, and the claimant was indicted for forging them. On the trial, the documents were conclusively proved to be forgeries, and on the question that the claimant forged them, or used them knowing them to be forgeries, the jury found a verdict of "not proven." Failing to establish his claim to the Earldom and estates of Stirling in the Scottish Courts, Mr. ALEXANDER came to this country, and in 1836 offered to sell his Canadian claim to the United States, and some negotiations were actually held, but nothing came of them.

The trial for forgery is reported in the *Modern State Trials*; it is very evident that Mr. ALEXANDER had full faith in his claim, and in the genuineness of the documents offered in support of it. He was the instrument of some designing persons, who used him for the furtherance of purposes of their own. That the Canadian possessions were sold by the second Earl of STIRLING has been clearly established. In the original patent, the succession was confined to the heirs male, and authentic evidence of its extension to the heirs female by CHARLES I., is wholly wanting. Unless the heirs of Mr. ALEXANDER have obtained better evidence than that which their father possessed, they will be unable to establish their rights to the Canadian fisheries.

MINOR TOPICS.

The paragraph in the foreign news this morning which will excite most general interest, is that which informs us of the death of AUBER. The aged composer lived long enough to see his country plunged in anarchy and civil war, and the society in which he so much delighted, and which delighted in him, broken up. The last year of AUBER'S life must have been a sad one. Nor is there an end even yet to the miseries of France. Paris holds out longer in the hands of the Commune than she did against the Germans. No doubt the Versailles army is not so numerous as that of von MOLTKE, but to people at a distance it seems perfectly inexplicable that the Government has not managed to regain possession of the capital after all these months. Some progress is being made—but when the Commune does fall, there is reason to fear that horrible scenes will be witnessed in Paris.

The Democrats of Connecticut appear to have abandoned the revolutionary programme they had laid out for themselves, in the event of their not being permitted to count their Governor into office after the Tuesday election. They have concluded, since they cannot help themselves, to let the legally-elected Governor peaceably take office; and we trust that they may derive instruction and profit from the time-honored sermonies that are to be observed in Hartford to-morrow. To the Republican Party, as well as to all right-minded Democrats, the occasion will be one of unusual interest and significance; for it marks the triumph, not merely of JEWELL over ENGLISH, but of honesty over fraud in elections. The Republicans of the United States owe a debt of gratitude to their brethren in Connecticut for the complete and thorough manner in which they exposed to the world the election frauds by which modern Democracy seeks to attain power. Had they submitted quietly to the outrage, the frauds would have been repeated on a larger scale next time, and for a few years elections in Connecticut would be what they have long been in this City—a farce. If the Republicans of this State had contested HOFFMAN'S election in 1868, as suggested at the time by the Union League, they would doubtless have made out as clear a case for GRISWOLD as was made for JEWELL in Connecticut. The proof was abundant and overwhelming; but, with the usual apathy of the party here, the outrage on the elective franchise was permitted to pass unchallenged, and its perpetrators, emboldened by success, have now taken entire possession of the ballot-box, and usurped to themselves all the functions of Government.

Since the entrance of Mayor HALL into the Board of Police Commissioners, the influence of the "Ring" has been more plainly manifested than it ever was before. The consequence being, of course, a gradual demoralization of the force. First the Captains in the Department heard it whispered that a round dozen of them were to be "retired," in order to make room for favorites of the ruling politicians; then the Sergeants found themselves included in the movement, and now the entire Department is agitated by the rumor that a certain number of the patrolmen are to be removed. Every man, whether Captain, Sergeant or Patrolman, is now engaged in the pleasant employment of sounding his political friends, in hopes of securing immunity from the wholesale decapitation so confidently looked for by all. The natural consequence of this unsettled feeling is a neglect of duty by nearly every member of the force, and a decided deterioration in discipline. Can there be any stronger comment upon the baneful influences of the "Ring" than this? How can our citizens rely on the Police for protection in their lives or property, when a mere whisper of change can so easily affect the entire Department, and make it useless for the purposes which render its existence so necessary in these lawless times?

The sentiment of the Canadian Press is much divided with regard to the Treaty of Washington. The portions of the document most discussed are those relating to the fisheries and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. With reference to the fisheries, the Press supporting the Government is not united, while the opposition is decidedly against it. The Halifax *Chronicle* says: "Our fisheries are to be purchased by the Americans for a settled price, to be determined upon by the arbitrators. It is a contemptible subterfuge, which will only excite a still more angry feeling." The sentiment in the fishing districts is against the treaty, while in the interior the reciprocity granted by it, and the enlarged market afforded, are regarded as of advantage to the Canadian fishermen, and a fair equivalent for the privileges given to the United States. The Montreal *Herald* (Independent) is decided in its approbation, and says the treaty is "a very comprehensive and honorable settlement of all differences known to exist between the two countries."

Japan is anxious for a higher civilization, and within the last few years has made considerable progress toward its attainment. According to Gov. ETO, Assistant Minister of Finance, who has been in this country several weeks studying our system of finance, the visit dates from the time of the Japanese expedition, when, listening to the advice of the United States representatives, Japan consented to open her ports to foreign trade. Previous to this, the people of Japan thought they had reached the highest civilization; but, intercourse taught them their mistake, and they began to study that of Europe and America. From small beginnings a great advance has been made, and now the most capable men in Japan are ably conducting the financial, postal, and railroad systems of Europe and the United States. The policy of Japan is in strong contrast with that of China. While China is contented with ideas a thousand years old, Japan is adding new ones, and adopting the most advanced.

The Tax-payers' Convention of South Carolina wisely avoided all discussion of political questions. It was called for the purpose of ascertaining the exact financial condition of the State; to investigate the charges of extravagance which have been brought against the State Administration, and if the condition of affairs was as bad as represented, to suggest a remedy. This duty has, apparently, been faithfully and temperately discharged. The investigation sustains the statement of Gov. SCOTT, made before the Convention assembled, that the debt of the State had been exaggerated, and that the charge of extravagance could not be maintained. There has been unnecessary expenditure of the public money, but the waste is nothing like that which was asserted by the partisan Press of the State. The declaration of the Convention that "the honor and funds of the State are lawfully pledged for the redemption" of the bonded indebtedness of the State, will strengthen its credit. The "era of good feeling," and the end of outrage, will soon come in the State of South Carolina if the moderation of the Convention is carried into political affairs.

OBITUARY.

Daniel Francois Esprit Auber.

A cable dispatch acquaints us with the fact of the death of DANIEL FRANCOIS ESPRIT AUBER, the eminent composer. He had almost attained his eighty-ninth year. Born at Caen, on the 29th day of January, 1782, he produced, at the Paris Opera Comique, in February, 1820, "La Premier Jour de Bonheur," a work full of freshness and vivacity. His youngest efforts were less impressive, or, at all events, less distinguished by good fortune in respect of popularity. He was intended to be a business man, but an irresistible leaning toward music impelled him in the undertaking of studies, the labors of which were conducted under the guidance of CHERUBINI. His first opera was brought out in 1811. It was a one-act composition, entitled "Le Séjour Militaire." It was not successful, and the ill-fated AUBER, to avoid writing for the stage for some years. But in 1819, appalled by the loss of his father to subsist on the fruit of his labors as composer and pianist, he once again appealed to the opinion of the public. "Le Testament" and "Les Billets Doux," then sung at the Salle Favieux, were both received with coldness, and AUBER'S friends all but despaired of his future, when, in 1820, "LA Bergère Châtelaine" heralded the list of his triumphs. We shall only now enumerate three of M. AUBER'S operas which have by their desire or by their title "Le Maçon," published in 1825, proved exceedingly attractive; then came "Le Timide," in 1826; "Fra Diavolo," in 1830; "Le Cheval de Bronze," in 1835; "L'Ambassadrice," in 1836; "Le Domino Noir," in 1837; "Les Diamants de la Couronne," in 1841; "Haydée," in 1847; "Le Circonstance," in 1851; "La Fiancée du Roi de Garbe," in 1852, and "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur," in 1868. We omit a recapitulation of numerous less important works, and would close with greater accomplishments, "La Muette de Portici," often called "Masaniello," and sung in 1828 at the Grand Opera house. The dramatic power added to the melodic beauty of "La Muette," were immediately effective, and the air "Amour Sacré de la Patrie," becoming a second Marseillaise, was the signal for the outbreak of revolution when recited by NOURRIT at Brussels, on Aug. 25, 1830. Concerning the personal life of M. AUBER, there is little to be said. It has been given to few great men to enjoy the mental and physical health, the honors, and the reverence and love which were his but until summoned away. Until the downfall of his country clouded the gayety of the people, the gossip of the hour teemed with the sensibilities attributed to M. AUBER, and with the keenness illustrative of his sprightly and wit. He became Director of the Paris Conservatory in 1842, and was promoted to commandership of the Legion of Honor in 1861. He could even gather pleasure from the justice of the harshest critics. "France may have brought forth greater musicians, such as MEHUL," wrote the novelist SCRIBE, "but she has never had a composer more thoroughly French, more imbued with her amiable, gay and rallying spirits, or more clever in expressing musically, not the profound sentiment of love and the strongest passions of the human heart, which are hardly to be treated with her temperament, but those amiable reflections which has relegated in the language and in the nation ever since the formation of polite society. AUBER possessed a joyous and ready imagination. He is an elegant musician, full of happy melody, and an exquisite harmonist. Were we to take two acts of 'La Circassienne,' the last of his operas, written not very long since—equal to the first act. AUBER might have boasted of having written, when eighty years of age, one of his best operas." For the last few months, of course, little has been heard of M. AUBER. The roar of the cannon is said to have killed the landrail, and the merriment has not yet come for the land to count her dead. But, Gentlemen, M. AUBER, in his latest hours, thought, as did the poet DELAVIGNE, buried a fortnight ago, the late Mr. CHARLES, buried in perfect peace, that should have to have ended in perfect peace. Should have died an easier death. After the capitulation of Paris, Eugène Desmarets could not restrain his expression of patriotic grief: "Ah!" said he to some friends, "Enfin il est trop long." Alas! he lived long enough to see the greater horror of civil war succeed to national defeat.

The Frightful Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Buenos Ayres.

The causes of the yellow fever, which is now raging with such terrible fatality in Buenos Ayres, as stated in yesterday's TIMES, are discussed in the *Standard* of that city. That journal concludes that its rapid spread is largely due to the filthy condition of the place, and it says:

"There is no drainage in the city, and its foundations are completely honeycombed with vaults, &c. The houses are square blocks with courts in the centre within. These are with courts in the centre within. These are no back doors in their dwellings, and everything has to go in and come out at the front door. There is a box in every house into which all the sweepings of the room, all that is left in the kitchen, such as bones, pieces of meat, &c., are thrown. And meat is so cheap at present that the bones are not scraped quite so closely as they are here and the consequence is, much flesh finds its way into these boxes, is decomposed in them, and after these boxes are filled, the police carts come and carry away the contents of the rooms all over the city. These carts, or their contents, are dumped not far away, and the consequence is that a dreadful stench arises from the putrefying matter from the boxes. The city is like a city of the dead; the people almost deserted, and more than half the population have fled. Business is at a standstill. It is rumored that a decree will be passed to close every establishment in the city, and send all the people outside. The greatest mortality continues among the poorer classes of Italians and natives. Noth

THE CHURCHES.

Sunday Services and Sermons in This City and Brooklyn.

Dedication of a New Methodist Episcopal Church at Harlem—Baccalaureate Sermon Before the Columbia College Law School—Topics of Interest Treated in Various Pulpits.

A BEAUTIFUL TEMPLE.

Dedication of St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street—$250,000 Raised in a Day.

St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, Harlem, was opened for public service, for the first time, yesterday morning. The beautiful edifice was crowded with a fashionable audience, who occupied all the seats and standing room both on the floor and in the galleries, and even overflowed into the lobby. After the chant the ritual service of dedication was read by Rev. HENRY E. HIGGINS, pastor of the Church, Rev. RUFUS STEPHENSON, who had been expected to preach, having sent word that he was too unwell to come. Bishop JAMES delivered the sermon.

Bishop JAMES spoke of the universality of God's rule. He rules all the Governments of the earth, and when His dominion shall be extended as prophesy has foretold it, will fill all the earth. God's rule is love. He loves all and requires His countrymen to all who come to Him. If we cannot join the grand congregations we can at least come to Him personally or socially. Social worship is the highest form of worship. In this world we need to come personally to the many seats. In the social meetings of the week and in daily prayer also are the best services to God. Concerning conversions, Bishop JAMES said: The inspiration in conversion must come from the heart, and not from the reason. We may reason on religious subjects, compare ourselves with others, decide that this one is moral and that one religious, but that is no good unless we have the inspiration of life. This is wrong; the standard is wrong; we must compare ourselves not with other men, but with the one great standard, God, and then in comparison with His goodness we shall feel our weakness and wickedness as they are, and not as we have supposed them to be. When we come to Christ we are convicted; our hearts are touched and God's law reveals to us the plan of salvation. As in the case of Isaiah, in the very moment of deepest self-abasement and misery, the spirit of the Lord comes down upon us and the work of regeneration commences. Sin is condemned, forgiven and mortified, and the witness of it is in the heart. Oh! the effect of such a conversion. To feel that our sin is forgiven and our heart renewed. What a wonderful blessing it is. But to attain it the heart must be tested. Appeals to the reason are fruitless. It is the heart which brings men into the Church; which inspires men to labor, suffer and die for the Church; which brings our young men into the work of the ministry. When a young man in filial faith of this spirit he does not stop for the labors and hardships which may be before him. The Church will be ready to receive him. He does it at the time of his conversion. He does not wait six or seven years, till he has failed in every other occupation, and then concludes that the Lord has called him to the ministry, but he throws himself heart and soul into the work at once. This is the inspiration which takes the Bible, which makes men read it, which takes the Sunday-school; which makes men rise up at once when there is a call for money, and say, Lord, here am I. If we have not this we have not the religion of God. It is this kind of spirit by which men are saved, not by sacramental religion. May the spirit inspire the Church, may it direct the services, may it be with the pastor, with the workers of the Sunday-school, even with the trustees who have charge of the funds; and may it descend upon all here, and make each one a temple to God for His service.

The Rev. Dr. IVES, of Brooklyn, a gentleman who is said to have assisted at the dedication of over six hundred Methodist churches, followed Bishop JAMES with a brief exhibit of the financial situation of the congregation. The whole church establishment, including the land, parsonage, organ, &c., cost $330,000. The consummation of such a magnificent work is thought highly creditable to a congregation that was small in number and by no means remarkable for wealth. Forty-six thousand five hundred dollars had been realized toward the cost of the church; $40,000 it had been decided to raise as a mortgage, and the remainder, $250,000, must be raised by contributions at once. Secretaries were then appointed and under the dexterous guidance of Mr. IVES the astonishing sum of more than $30,000 was raised upon the spot in contributions ranging from $10 to $1,000. Further contributions were announced during the day, which more than made up the whole sum required. In the interval between the services the large number of visitors from the lower part of the island and elsewhere were most dignified and hospitably entertained by the members of the congregation. In the afternoon Rev. Mr. IVES preached to a most very large congregation on "The Glorious Gospel of Christ," in which he gave many moving illustrations of the wonderful effects of the Gospel in conversions. "I hope," said he, "that St. James' will be a reviving church. The Methodist faith originally started in a revival. WESLEY was no heretic. He did not wish to introduce with the doctrine of the church; that was well enough. I think we are on the Methodist track just as far as we have the revival spirit.

In the evening, Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of Washington, preached, and the formal dedication was had. Bishop JAMES officiated. The pews in the church will be rented to-night, and to-day and to-morrow night a grand organ exhibition and concert will take place in the church, under the direction of W. E. JOHNSTON, assisted by the eminent organist, Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN, and E. G. JARDINE.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Potter Before the Graduating Class of Columbia College Law School.

Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., delivered the annual Baccalaureate sermon before the Graduating Class of the Columbia College LAW School, last evening, at the Chapel of the Holy Savior, on East Twenty-fifty-street. The church was filled with the students and their friends, and after the usual evening service had been read, Dr. POTTER gave as his text the following passage from the third chapter of Paul's Epistle to Titus: "Bring Zenas, the lawyer, and Apollos, on their journey diligently, that nothing be wanting unto them." It would seem, he said, that from the earliest day the Christian Church numbered among its disciples men from all the walks of life, and among these it was not strange that there should be found members of the legal profession. Indeed, the character of the early Church was such that it received into its midst every variety of occupation, and, instead of rebuking anything that was honest by assimilating it, to honor, elevate and purify it. In this letter which was sent to the Bishop of Crete, it does not state what the nature of the errand is; but, as Apollos was a missionary, it was doubtless intended that he should accompany him; for in the many tours which the missionaries made through the country, although they tried in every way to conform themselves to the power then in authority, it often happened that dire disasters arose between them and the Christian converts. It is, therefore, very reasonable to suppose that they thought it expedient to send with Apollos one educated in the requirements of the law, so that they might know how far to venture on their preaching. Even if he did some preaching on his own account it was probable none the worse because he was a lawyer. His profession, however, often a theme for an after-time, for, as in days gone by, the sense of God still needs the services of men trained and experienced in judging closely of abstract rights and wrongs. It is not necessary that they should be members of their profession, in which they are aptly termed the ministers of the law. What could be higher? We know now that all the world is under the reign of law, and what higher duty could there be than to be the interpreters of this universal law? Peoples ruling by the same principles of moral conduct do not ship without the sacredness of the law? Accept, then, the high profession into which you are about to enter; it presents prizes which are well worth striving for. In this day, when the political power calls for and corrupts so much of the talent of the people it is well to bear in mind that the rewards offered by competition, cupidity and the lust for victory are not in the end satisfactory. Then, too, although in all ages there has been great corruption in the Judiciary, and the latest cases against the governing classes, it is pleasant to know this generation to so far degrade all principles of justice as to band together both the Judiciary and the Legislature, and in this manner force unjust laws upon the people against their will. Who can calculate the influence for evil of a Judge on the bench who is ready for money to break any oath of impartiality? or who can estimate the immense amount of good which an honorable Judge must be situated in capable of? Finally, let me say that you can serve the cause of God not only by the integrity with which you live out your profession, but by actively taking part in the charities of the day. Many of which greatly need the oversight of a keenly-trained mind to prevent their utter failure. In the early days of the Church it was customary to have lay preachers, and I earnestly hope that the custom may be revived, and that before long we may have eminent lawyers, with large, catholic ideas, coming into the pulpit to give practical views on religious subjects. That will be a glorious day; and be it yours, gentlemen of the graduating class, to preach Christ in your offices, and act worthily of Him in your lives. Then, when that great trial day comes, which to all of you must be the most momentous event that will ever happen to you; when you stand trembling before the judgment seat of God, you can say, "If God be on our side, who can be against us? It is Christ that justifieth; who is it that condemneth?"

THE POWER OF FAITH.

Sermon by Rev. Mr. J. F. Newman at St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church.

An immense congregation assembled yesterday morning at St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, on Forty-first-street, to hear Rev. Dr. J. F. NEWMAN, from Washington. The sermon was from Paul's declaration, 2 Timothy, i., 12: "I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day." After picturing the positions of Paul and Timothy, the Doctor referred to the interpretations put on the phrase "what I have committed unto him," and the great importance of his knowledge and persuasion being reliable to the sources of knowledge, external and internal, senses and consciousness. He dwelt on the evidence proving the reliability of our senses and of the mental operations by which we hold communication with the material world, and on the fact that though the process can't be explained, the fact can't be denied. As to the reliability of our physical senses, he said the eye, the ear, the smell, the taste and the touch may each be at fault, but as a rule their testimony is reliable. God ordained it should be so, and it is so. Society, recognizing the fact as the testimony of the eye, convicts a murderer to death and the forger to a long imprisonment. The whole system of natural science is based on the reliability of man's physical senses. The astronomer from his observatory deduces laws which the navigator entrusts thee he commits himself to the treacherous deep, depending on their reliability for his safety. The chemist, the zoologist and the physician draw from the testimony of their senses, while all history is but the record of what man has seen and heard, applying the rule thus recognized by society to the Apostles. He contended we were equally bound to believe the testimony of the Apostles. As to HUME's argument against miracles, their being incredible because contrary to experience, he said HUME assumed that he was ubiquitous, and asserted the unchangeability of the laws of nature; but he was under the necessity of relying on a testimony other than that of his senses as to every miracle recorded in the Bible. Miracles were not necessary to prove a negative, which is impossible as it is illogical. He concluded, therefore, that when Paul said "I know," his testimony was unquestionably reliable. Referring to the chief objection on the part of infidelity as against Christians to the form in which it now appears, that of the assertion that the witnesses were deceived, he pointed out the importance of vindicating the reliability of the evidence of the men chosen to be witnesses of the truth, and maintained that the testimony of twelve men was impossible to be equally reliable with that of our physical senses. Applying this rule to the Christian life, he pictured the clear joyous consciousness of peace and the assured hope of the life to come as equally reliable with any other act of consciousness and showed the identity of the feeling in the breast of the returning prodigal and the pardoned sinner, and the entire reliability of each. He illustrated this point most strikingly by reference to LUTHER and others, and to the testimony of the dying, and concluded that when Paul says, "I know" and "am persuaded," his testimony cannot be gainsayed. Men may scoff, they may ridicule the claims of Christianity, the sophistry of HUME, the ethnology of AGASSIZ, the arithmetic of COLENSO, or the materialism of HUXLEY, but the testimony of their own consciousness is paramount evidence of the truth. It is said, give us mathematical demonstration. But a man may as well question the truth of the multiplication table as the reliability of our senses, and although it may be impossible, it is never could be done; the selfishness, the cupidity and the numerous inconsistencies of the world, make such a thing impossible. Religion cannot grapple with the palpable wrongs of this world, but it can make the burden of life less difficult. It was one of the great agencies of mankind. The reverend gentleman next alluded to the moral reformers, and said they were agents of Providence, sent into the world to do their work. The moral reformers say all that was needed was, that men should be just to each other, and recognize each others' rights and wrongs. They appeal to the moral sentiment, but there was no universal moral sentiment, it was to be created. Religion spoke not to the universe in the peace movement, and the temperance movement, and said their failure was caused by the moral sentiment not having a key to the actual problem. He next glanced at the evils of usury, and of the various ways in which legislation had been made by legislation to put them down, that they invariably ended in failure. The laws of nature cannot be interfered with, but if they can make hearts warm, and establish a feeling of brotherhood, and implant a social responsibility, then indeed they will be the agents of Providence.

OTHER SERVICES.

The Moral Condition of Humanity—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—A Few Words in Favor of Flowers in the Church.

The development and present moral status of the human race formed the theme of Mr. BEECHER's discourse in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Before the sermon, however, and in connection with an announcement that on Wednesday of next week the annual floral concert would take place, he said: It has become as much a matter of course for us to have flowers in the church that their presence has ceased to be a subject for comment, but I remember when they were first introduced, what looks of surprise and perplexity they provoked on the faces of many. For them it was an innovation, and the church should be entirely unlike every other place, not only in being separate for the worship of God, but in being more gloomy and uncomfortable than any other place. The old-fashioned Dutch church, certainly the one in which I was brought up, had the Sabbath clothed in the practices of Puritanism as much as any institution I ever knew. Not only were they without flowers or beauty of any kind in Summer, but without stoves in Winter. This, however, is not in accordance with the spirit of our religion, and although it may be necessary, as certain stages of the world's history, when men are called upon to do great things by stepping out of the regular processes of civilized life, it is not to be forgotten that the spirit of the New Testament is in the world a back that specially begets a tendency to light and beauty, it is the New Testament; and, of all the words recorded there, none are more filled with a love for simplicity in nature than those of the Lord Jesus Christ. And, since He was pleased in his discourses to make them symbols of instruction; and, since He made the birds of the air and all the productions of the field to be channels for the conveyance of Divine truth, we need not be ashamed to employ them in the same way. I should be glad if every young person brought up in this congregation were so imbued with a love for these incarnations of beauty that when the most inconspicuous of flowers should present itself by the roadside, it would make him think of his church, and that of his home and his childhood; so that every Summer should renew these symbols that by the fortune of his education have become associated with the happiest days of his life. I desire not to make the church gorgeous, but I do desire to see it made happy. I desire to see it resemble the household in all the sweet familiarities of life and interchange of affections. I do not object to veneration and awe, but these, I hold, should be reserved for special occasions. The spirit of the Christian religion is not awe, but liberty in love; it is cheer, hope, faith and radiance. Our churches should shine, not gloom.

Among other features of interest in the service were the baptism of twenty children, most of whom were infants. They all appeared to look upon the ceremony with pleasure, and consistent to childish custom, made no objection to the use of the water.

Mr. BEECHER chose for his text the eighth and tenth verses inclusive of the second chapter of Ephesians: "For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God. Not of works lest any man should boast. For we are his workmanship created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them."

After referring by way of illustration to the fact that the Apostle Paul seemed to have a conception of possible manhood far beyond any of the notions of morality which prevailed in his time, Mr. BEECHER argued that character was not to be wrought out by human volition, but was to be the workmanship of God.

"No Room For the Lord"—Sermon by Rev. D. Hayworth.

At the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, yesterday, Rev. Mr. HAYWORTH preached a sermon entitled "No Room For the Lord." Taking for his text the second chapter and seventh verse of St. Luke: "And there was no room for them in the inn," the preacher first drew a picture of the arrival of Joseph and Mary, the poor travelers, at the inn in Bethlehem, and their rather inhospitable reception, and remarked upon the wonderful fact that on the morrow two suns arose, each glorious in its sphere, one to enlighten the physical darkness of the world, and the other to throw a divine ray over the dark spiritual places of the earth. There was no room for Christ in the inn. In the days it was too often the case that there was no room for Christ in the heart of man. He appealed for admission, promising to sweeten tempers, to assuage griefs, to sanctify joys, to bring us to the Father, but men still refused Him, or rather postponed receiving Him—postponed the great matter of conversion—until they found out that to-morrow comes not. Then the world must put off. All in their spiritual rags, with trunks unpacked, death took men and brought them face to face with the Great Mystery. Then would the things of this life appear like phantoms, and the things of the other world—faith, truth, honor, love—would be the grand realities. God knocked at the door of the feminine man, promising to make his business more prosperous—to teach him how to make wealth honestly if it be good for him—but was often refused. A young man with wealth perhaps makes a resolution that after ten years of free enjoyments of the world, he will admit Christ, but turns from him in the present—and that likely forever! Christ appealed to the atheist and the profligate—too often in vain. There were menin this City—he trusted none such were present; nay, he would recall that word and hope that if there were such men they were present—men who had become morally bankrupt, and especially the atheist. Christ so often in vain! Would not that ship Captain be mad who refused to take a compass on his voyage across the ocean? Suppose a mathematician should ignore Euclid or a surveyor the theodolite—should not we count them insane? If a man refused to be vaccinated, and afterward the small-pox was upon him, would he serve him right? Men were dealing thus foolishly with Christ every day. But men must either admit or reject Christ. They must choose one way or the other of living. He said nothing against theshonest endeavor to make money—for money was necessary—but the only genuine coin in this world was that which had the image and superscription of Christ upon it. Pleasure was right in itself, but it must be of the kind which left no sting or remorse behind. Christ must be received. No matter to what church a man belonged; if he received Christ he was right. A man might believe a creed as long as from there to the City Hall, and yet be a hypocrite. Christ came to the world out of love and pity for man, and He bore the cross that man might live—perchance that some in that assembly might, even to-night, give their hearts to Him.

Anniversary Sermon of Rev. R. S. MacArthur at Calvary Baptist Church.

Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR preached his first anniversary sermon at the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Twenty-third-street, yesterday morning, to a large congregation. He took his text from the 116th Psalm, 17th verse: "I will offer to thee sacrifices of thanksgiving." His opening remarks were on thankfulness to God at all times for His goodness and mercy. God, he said, takes away friends. We cannot see for what object, but there certainly is one. He lays up treasures in heaven, and we must have the spirit of humble submission to His will. The next point was the life of each one present during the past year, since he preached his first sermon there. What was it? God knew, and kept a record of every action. Then, when he preached his first sermon in that church, on the words, "Bear ye one another's burdens," he told them of his weakness in body to fulfill his duties; he asked their help, and it was given, but there were numerous disappointments, and he had to bear with a great deal of neglect, but he retired to his chamber and prayed God to strengthen him, and God heard and answered his prayers and allowed him to see the fruit of his labors. He was now conscious of a feeling entirely new to him, that of love as pastor of a church. It was a strange and wondrous love; one that put him in sympathy with Paul and John Knox and others; it was a precious love, and he trusted he would always grow in his heart. He then spoke on the material prosperity of the church: churches must have money to support them, but there were some who spent their money on music and decorations, which might be better appropriated to the poor at home and abroad. He urged the hearers to declare themselves on the Lord's side.

RELIGION IN WASHINGTON.

Extract from the Sermon of Rev. Dr. Rankin Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Rev. Dr. RANKIN, of the First Congregational Church, today preached a most excellent and practical sermon on the duty and character of obedience to God, from the text, Matthew, seventh chapter and twenty-second verse, "Many will say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name, and in thy name cast out devils, and in thy name done many wonderful works." The object of the sermon was to show the fallacy of depending upon what we do for Christ, instead of upon what Christ does for us, and to illustrate the difference between acts of obedience to God from habit and those inspired by earnest desire. He said:

Acts of outward obedience to God may spring from the power of habit. There are hundreds of thousands of people, that are in the habit of saying the Lord's Prayer, that daily call God their father. They have formed the habit of doing this in their childhood. They kneel alone at their bedside and repeat the words they long ago taught them by their mother, now, perhaps, in heaven; they have done it for years; they have done it on land and on sea, in peace and in war. It may be exactly so with some other forms of prayer, with some other religious duties. Habit holds us to their performance, and yet they may never have been religious acts in which they really engaged. It is a great thing to have the power of habit on the right side, I admit, and yet religion is something more than the habit of doing what Christians do. So far as the eye of man can discern, I may do the very things that a Christian does, and be no Christian at all. I may do them better than he does them, and be no Christian at all. An act of outward obedience to the commandments of the Savior may spring from a desire for the thought well of by Christian people, by pastor, Sabbath-school teacher, parents, Christian friends. I will not say that this is always an unworthy motive, but when it exists by itself, when there is no higher motive, of course it is no evidence of Christian character. This discussion shows us the importance of obedience in all cases springing from a heart thankful in his heart, so is his obedience. It is false or genuine, just as his heart determines. True obedience is evidence of Christian character. We ought, therefore, to make our obedience true; to put trust and life and love into it. Everything that we do for our Lord and Master ought to be done heartily as to Him, and not to man.

In conclusion Dr. RANKIN said:

The man who enters into the many noble and Christian activities of the present day for the purpose of making good his claim to heaven will find at last that the Master never knew him. Building upon acts of obedience, upon Christian activities as a foundation, is building upon the sand instead of building upon the rock. Nothing that mortal builds can stand there. Let all Christians be active and engaged in good works; but let them do it out of the abundance of a heart penitent, trustful, rejoicing in the grace that there is in Christ Jesus, and always feeling and saying of their best works, We are unprofitable servants; we have done that which was our duty to do."

A MADMAN IN CHURCH.

Murderous Assault—A Terrible Scene—Excitement Among the Congregation—A Call for "Lynch Law."

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, JOHN GIBNEY, a native of Ireland, thirty-five years of age, who lives in Seventh-avenue, near Fiftieth-street, and is a stone-cutter by trade, entered the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street. He walked up the aisle for some distance and as he had neglected to take off his hat, JAMES MCLARNEY, the sexton, called his attention to the fact and asked him to remove it. GIBNEY replied to the request by making a lunge at MCLARNEY with a jack-knife, but his blow took effect upon MICHAEL CURLEY, who happened to be seated to him, and the point of the knife was buried and broken off in the forehead of the unfortunate man. His deadly assault naturally created the wildest confusion in the congregation, and while the females shrieked in terror, a number of the males made a rush upon the assailant. GIBNEY, however, drew a large six-inch under his coat and threatened to brain the first man who should lay hands upon him. The cry of "Lynch him," then sprang with terrible earnestness and almost simultaneously from hundreds of lips. By some means a rope was secured and for a moment more the infuriated man would have been dragged from the church, and suspended to the first convenient object; but at this critical instant Officer HITCHMAN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, rushed in, and interposed himself between GIBNEY and the maddened congregation. Being thus given a moment for reflection, the outraged multitude became quiet, and GIBNEY was taken, without difficulty, from the church by the officer and immediately afterward to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up to await arraignment this morning at the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of felonious assault. CURLEY, the wounded man, was taken to a neighboring drug store, where the knife-point was extracted, and it being found that the wound was not of a serious nature he, was permitted to go home. The affair caused almost unbounded excitement, not only among those present at the Church, but among all classes in the vicinity, and the examination of the assailant will doubtless attract large crowds to the Police Court this morning.

During the afternoon the prisoner was visited in his cell by Dr. SWAN, and was so greatly excited as to raise serious doubts of his sanity. He indulged in the most abusive language concerning the clergy of the church, and declared that he took the ax with him to church for the purpose of the Savior which he deemed to exist was profaned in the church. He afterward avowed the same purpose to the parish priest, who also called upon him, and he shocked the clergyman by the violence and obscenity of the epithets which he hurled upon him. He was generally believed, from the conduct and language of the prisoner, that he was a maniac.

SUNDAY AT CENTRAL PARK.

Bright Weather and Cheerful Scenes—The People There, and How They Spent the Day.

Central Park on a May Sunday! The scene has often been described, and yet there is something about it that always seems new. One does not recognize the same forms and faces in the ever-shifting crowd which pours this bright morning through all the approaches into the sylvan inclosure as passed and repassed each other last Spring, but even if such had been there would still be enough of novelty in the ever-changing fashions of dress and circumstance to chime in with the general idea of a new scene. Today the sky is cloudless, and the air balmy, though freshened with a lively breeze at times. The Park looks gay in its new spring attire, the sward green as an emerald, and early flowers spreading forth their petals to the sunlight, the trees adorning themselves with leafy verdure. But never yet is the throng of people who have come hither to take their seventh day walk, throwing off the dusty garments of the week and putting on all the bright colors of the season.

One meets with all kinds of people in the Sunday crowd, but it does not take a great deal of discrimination to see that by far the majority belong to that order which is classified—not as in some countries, degraded—by general toil. There is no place on this continent, probably, where one can see so much of the bright side of human nature as in Central Park on a fine Sunday; bright because almost everybody appears cheerful, and bright because of that genial *bonhomie*, politeness, general good behavior, or whatever you may please to call it, which marks a class of society where one feels that all have general rights, and, therefore, learns to respect those of his neighbor as well as to maintain his own. As the well-dressed throng pours in and distributes itself through the various familiar ways of this beautiful park, one is tempted to look out for a few familiar faces and forms. If only for the sake of variety that each group of characters is representative, it is almost sure to be where people may be counted as they pass to and fro by the thousand—aye, by the ten thousand.

Here is our well-known and highly-esteemed friend, young paterfamilias, with wife and babies, each parent carrying one. There are not many members of the old patriarchal species to be seen today. Old folks do not patronize the Park on Sundays so much as young ones. Indeed, one cannot but be struck with the general aspect of youthfulness in the crowd. Every few gray hairs. There is our friend the Major of Perfection, dressed as precise as ever, and with a lady on his arm, and a flower in his buttonhole. There is a tribe of merry girls, feeling probably very much like young colts, and hardly restrained from romping out on the grass by a sense of the proprieties. There are groups of noisy, rattle-brained young men—none the worse, perhaps, for being a little disposed for the exhibiting glances right and left at the pretty faces all round. What a study there is of faces as one passes along! There are merry faces and sad faces, sentimental faces, wicked faces, benevolent faces and selfish faces, &c. What a host of individual histories and characters might be written after a philosophical church-goer in Central Park on a bright Sunday afternoon. By the way—why in the name of patience, except on the Darwinian hypothesis, is there always such a crush to see monkeys whenever there are monkeys to be seen and human beings to see them? The monkeys have splendid opportunities for studying the future of humanity, if they only have the will to apprehend the case. As for the keeper, poor fellow, he was not to be envied; what with urging the crowd along and keeping order among the lower animals.

There was any amount of boating on the lake, and a large amount of money must have been received for the privilege of floating gracefully under an awning before crowds of spectators, waiting for their turn to ascend upon the carriage-drive and the bridle-way were largely patronized very extensively, as is often the case. On the whole, however, Sunday in Central Park was yesterday a very pleasant one, happy specimen, no doubt, of many future days in the same famous locality.

Another Street-Car Accident.

On Saturday evening JACOB GOLDSTEIN, residing in Nineteenth-street, between First and Second avenues, got on a Second-avenue car, and gave a dollar bill to the conductor, PATRICK FARLEY, telling him to take his fare out of it. When Goldstein, who is sixty-three years of age, was getting off the car, he asked for his change. The conductor turned on the old man, used a torrent of abusive and disgusting epithets toward him, and ended by knocking him down and kicking him. The ruffian was arrested and arraigned yesterday morning at the Second Police Court. Poor old GOLDSTEIN was found suffering from the injuries inflicted on him. His assailant was released from custody by Alderman PLUNNETT on $200 bail. The bondsman was Hon. "MICKEY FAY."

A Model Hospital Ship.

The Quarantine Commissioners have, during the present season, entirely refitted the ex-steamer *Illinois*, and made her a model hospital ship. Her engines and boilers have been entirely removed, and 600 tons of stone ballast put in the lower hold to steady her. A forty-horse power engine and boiler has been placed on the berth-deck amidships, which will furnish power to pump the vessel out and to work the fresh-water condenser, which supplies the best water for drinking, culinary and bathing purposes. The spar-deck is clear fore and aft, except two companion-way houses. The masts have been removed, and a flag-staff placed at the bow and stern. Large ports have been cut in the side, admitting plenty of air and light on the main-deck. These ports are 4 feet by 6 feet. There are also four large gang-way ports, 6 feet by 8 feet, for the easy entrance is had on both sides of the vessel. The lower hold is used for store-rooms. There are three large back rooms for the use of the patients. Twelve patent sinks, arranged upon a novel plan; one Kitchen, capable of supplying 1,000 patients with food, and another for the use of the surgeon and his staff. The berth-deck, as arranged, forms a splendid pair of wards, over 300 feet in length by 40 feet in width and 7 feet in height. The after part of the main deck is set apart for the use of the surgeon in charge and his assistants, and is fitted with suitable bath-rooms, dispensary, &c. Outside this cabin, on either side, are a series of rooms or special wards for convalescents, and keepers' apartments. This deck is to be used for the promenade of convalescents, and has on it mess-rooms, and is provided with settees and other comforts for the patients. The after part of the spar deck will be covered with an awning. As arranged, the *Illinois* can accommodate in cots, with a wide space between them, over 200 patients, and could if necessary receive the care of 1,000 sick. The vessel has been painted chocolate color, with a broad yellow band running around her. The name of the ship on the main deck is painted, while that of the berth-deck or ward-rooms is white-washed. Heavy moorings have been provided for her, and six boats will be suspended from her davits. She has been fitted up under the superintendence of JESSE SIMONSON, her original builder. The *Illinois* was built for Commodore VANDERBILT's California line, and was at one time commanded by Captain now Admiral RODGERS, United States Navy. She will be ready to take up her station in the Lower Quarantine about the 20th inst.

The "Gambling" Raid.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *quasi* defense in the *Herald* of today, of the infamous "Act amending the Code," must satisfy all that this Democratic Party seriously contemplates securing the Governor's signature to the bill. In this view, the great danger to the liberty of the citizen and the Press becomes alarmingly apparent, and lest it should be said that we allowed ourselves to be "bound hand and foot," without trying to protect our liberties, I again trespass on your space. I confine my observations to the contempt section of the law, as that section is aimed especially at the liberty of a free Press. I lay down this as the law regarding the punishment for contempts at common law. At common law, the Courts have power to punish as for a contempt any publication pending a suit which reflects upon the Court, the jury, the parties, the officers of the Court, or the counsel engaged in the trial. I use exactly the language of the decisions in this country.

This was the law of United States Courts before the passage of the act of Congress, March 2, 1831, (4th Stat. 487.) See PECK's trial, 1 BURR's trial 335, HOLLINGSWORTH vs. DUANE, Wall. Cc. 77. The *Herald* cites the old Judiciary act of Sept. 24, 1789, and calls that act "the great barrier and check to a despotic or arbitrary or capricious exercise of this contempt power."

But the trial of Judge PECK demonstrated that it was not a great check or barrier to this despotic use of power, and Congress found that legislation was necessary to protect the citizen and the Press, and at the conclusion of PECK's trial (Jan. 31, 1831,) a bill was prepared and passed, March 2, 1831,) the entire object of the bill being to present a perfect check to just such arbitrary use of power as had been exercised by PECK. The *Herald* entirely ignores this act, which is now the law of the United States Courts, and provides "the power of the several Courts of the United States to issue attachments and inflict summary punishments for contempts of Court, shall not be construed to extend to any cases except the misbehavior of any person or persons in the presence of the said Courts, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice; the misbehavior of any officers of the said Courts in their official transactions, and the disobedience or resistance by any officer of the said Courts, or any other person or persons, to any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree or command of the said Courts." The *Herald* claims, because PECK was acquitted by a vote of 23 to 21, that the trial proves nothing. That trial proves, first this, that under the act of Sept. 24, 1789, Judge PECK had the common law power to punish as for a contempt the publication of an article reflecting on the rulings of his Court, and on that ground he was acquitted. This was the argument used by his defenders, and, to meet this argument, the act of March 2, 1831, was passed. The *Herald* holds that if the Judges have this common law power to punish for contempts, it will secure for them a respect that is not now generally conceded, and that a perfect check to a despotic use of this power is to be found in impeachment. Then, according to the *Herald*, if Judge BARNARD imprisons an editor for publishing the proceedings of his Court, entire redress is to be had by impeaching him in "Boss TWEED's Legislature." If the *Herald* believes this to be a just and proper law, why does it not come out and say so? All the Republican Press stigmatize it as the most infamous legislation that ever disgraced the statutes of any country. The Democratic Press, notably the *Herald*, does not express an opinion of the law, but seeks to blind the people by explaining, and resorting to sophistry and blind quotations, making a sort of quasi defense, and damning it with faint praise. P.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, May 14.

BASE-BALL.

Games to be Played This Week—Notes.

The following are the dates of the meetings on the ball-fields in this vicinity arranged for this week:

Monday—Mutual *vs.* Warren, on the Union Grounds.

Tuesday—Star *vs.* Junior, Amity, on the Capitoline Grounds.

Tuesday—Warren *vs.* Fisk nine, on the Champion Grounds, Jersey City.

Tuesday—Mutual *vs.* Tony Paster, on the Union Grounds.

Tuesday—Opening game of Gotham Club, at Hoboken.

Wednesday—Rosedale *vs.* Field, at Prospect Park.

Thursday—Eckford *vs.* Silver Star, on Union Grounds.

Thursday—Athletic *vs.* Jasper, on Capitoline Grounds.

Friday—Excelsior *vs.* Field, on Capitoline Grounds.

Saturday—Mutual *vs.* Yale College nine, on Union Grounds.

On Saturday the professional Eckfords and amateur Stars of Brooklyn played practice matches with junior clubs, the one on the Union Grounds and the other on the Capitoline. The Eckfords won by 73 to 0, and the Stars by 25 to 2. Both were regular muffin displays at the bat, but some very excellent fielding was shown. No good batting is shown when such large scores are made, simply for the reason that knocking the ball about the field for three and four bases at a time, when the ball is pitched just where it can be hit easily, is no batting worthy of the name, but simple schoolboy play. Such contests as these afford no practice to either nine, and are not worth witnessing. Such games as those with the Flyaways and Silver Stars are. CUMMINS pitched for the Stars. The Eckfords play the Athletics today at Philadelphia.

The Olympic Club, of Washington, are now on their tour West. On Friday they played the Live Oaks, in Cincinnati, and won by a score of 39 to 8. On Saturday they played, at Cleveland, with the Forest City nine, and won by a score of 12 to 8. Today they are to play the Kekiongas at Fort Wayne.

The Eagle Club are to meet to-morrow night at JOHN GOLDIE's, No. 116 Nassau-street. Mr. C. H. WILSON is the new President of the Club, and JAMES PHILLIPS Secretary.

The Mutuals are to play with the Warrens today, not the Flyaways, and they play the Tony Pastors to-morrow.

The Hazards nine played the crack nine of Brown University, on Saturday, and won, by a score of 43 to 20.

The Gotham Club will meet at the Hyden Fields, to-morrow, for their opening game.

The Washington Nationals beat a visit from the Pastimes of Baltimore, and the Nationals defeated the Pastimes in a game by a score of 17 to 12.

The Chicago played their first game with the Kekiongas of Fort Wayne on Saturday, won by a score of 14 to 5. The score at the close of the fifth innings stood at 11 to 3 in favor of the Chicagos.

The officials of the Police and Health officers had a meeting on the ball field at Hoboken on Saturday and the result was the success of the Health officers by a score of 29 to 24. The runs earned in the game were 7 to 6 only.

The Putnams of Troy challenge the Fly-aways to pay them a visit and try and win the silver ball from them, with their bats. The question is would the Putnams give it up if it were won? No junior association club should play the Putnams until they deliver up that ball which the Association requested them to do.

A Prisoner Rescued and Recaptured.

Quite a riot, in a small way, occurred, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in the vicinity of CARBERRY's beer-saloon, at the corner of Court-street and Hamilton-avenue, caused by an attempt on the part of Officer GILL to arrest a disorderly character named THOMAS VICTORY. A large crowd of roughs rushed upon the officer from the saloon, and with clubs and stones drove him off, rescuing VICTORY. Sergt. MASTERSON, however, at this point arrived upon the scene with a section of Police, and shortly by the use of their clubs upon the heads of the lawbreakers, quickly succeeded in restoring peace. They then repaired to VICTORY's residence, at the corner of Court and Mill streets, and after some little trouble, bore him off in triumph to the Station-House. The only harm sustained by the officers was that done to their uniforms, several of which were pretty badly torn.

AMUSEMENTS.

Entertainments and Rests.

"Martha" is to be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, for the first time this season. Miss KELLOGG, Mlle. HERSEE, and Signori CAROSELLI and SUSINI are the artists.... At the Fifth-avenue Theater, Mr. BYRON's original comedy, entitled "Not Such a Fool as He Looks," will be acted for the first time in this country. Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS is to fill the leading part.... A new version of "Jack Sheppard" is to be brought out at the Olympic. Mr. G. L. FOX will personate *Owen Wood*, a starvation understood to be most economical to that very amusing comedian. The numerous parts remaining have been distributed among a very strong company.... Miss JEAN DUNCOMBE is to read, this evening, at the Union League Theater. It will be her debut, and is intended as her return to the appearance on the stage.... The first of the Central Park Garden concerts occurs this evening. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra furnishes the music for these delightful and ere long, thoroughly entertainments.... An amateur performance of "Ernani," gotten up in aid of destitute Cuban families, took place at the Union League Theatre on Saturday evening. The participants in it were Miss Lizzie Allen, Miss Maual, Signor G. Bey, Mr. Frank Bartlett, Dr. Brigliotti and Signor Vitali, Signor Emilio Agramonte directing. The recital, which was very creditable, will be repeated, as a matinee representation, today, at 3 o'clock.... M. FAVARGER's recitation on Saturday was very attractive, and afforded much pleasure. In default of French plays, no more agreeable and instructive entertainments could be supplied than by a series of these recitations.

Statistics of Last Week.

Sixteen hundred and thirty persons were arrested by the Police last week.

The vital statistics for the week show 44 still births, 240 births, 104 marriages, and 514 deaths, the latter being an excess of 5 over the mortality of the previous week.

From the report of Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON, it appears there were 83 fires in the City during the past week, with an estimated loss of $14,295, with an insurance of $29,200. Nine of these disasters were caused by the use of kerosene and matches, 23 by carelessness, 3 by defective flues, and the remainder were accidents.

Another Mysterious Shot.

Patrolman EDWARD KENNEDY, of the Broadway squad, was yesterday called into No.

THE COLLISION ON THE ERIE.

Warmth of the Accident on Friday—An Enlightening Car Demolished, Involving the Death of Five Children and Injuries to a Number of Persons.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, May 13.

In our first edition yesterday we briefly announced the occurrence of a terrible and fatal accident on the Erie Railway. Regular Express train No. 10, running west, was followed by an extra freight-train, which was nothing under-stood from the regular train. It may be well to explain here that it is customary to run freight-trains in this way, and that often a number of trains is followed by several extras, the numbers of the former requiring the whole number. The rule is that trains running in this way keep a half mile apart, except when approaching stations, and then a greater distance is observed.

It was about 4 o'clock that No. 10 had reached Gridley's, a small way-station, a few miles west of Attica, formerly called Gowanda, and where there was only a switch. Here is a regular stopping-place for accommodation trains. Here the accident occurred.

The regular train had an engine and tender attached to it, and shortly after passing Attica proceeded [illegible] The coupling was [illegible] exceed the train was broken in two. The first portion passed ahead, but the latter portion ran into the rear car occupied by the [illegible] and [illegible] At this time the [illegible] along at regular speed, and [illegible] and, [illegible] were thrown, [illegible] unloaded and the collision resulted in the [illegible] grain-car was smashed up and [illegible] tion of freight-cars, resulting in the [illegible] the train very little were [illegible]

As soon as the accident was known [illegible] help was forwarded, and the [illegible] sides and the dead carried for. [illegible] five children, the oldest [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] passenger not yet two years [illegible] [illegible] been killed there or [illegible] by twenty. The New-York car contained [illegible] at noon with the bodies of the [illegible] eleven of the injured. Mr. [illegible] Superintendent, had carriages in waiting at the depot, to convey [illegible] to their homes, and [illegible] to the General Hospital and some to the Sisters' Hospital. The deceased were taken to Knox's dead-house, under the charge of Coroner Morrow, and property held out.

THE INJURED.

The unfortunate were English, Irish, and Scotch, and not Germans, as at first supposed. Among those slightly injured are the following, which our reporter found at the hotel of Joseph Mangenhaben, on Exchange-street:

RICHARD OSBORN, cut about the head and leg. So as to be wound. DANIEL CORY, of Ireland, head cut, and bruised about the body. THOMAS WILSON, leg bruised, and supposed to be injured internally. Lives in Cowlesville. HENRY HUNT, in the leg. WM. WARREN, England, scalp-wound and knee hurt. MARY BOWDOUR, Ireland, scalp-wound. WILLIAM WILSON, Scotland, had a little girl, three years old, killed; another daughter, seven years old, had her arm broken, and was left at the hospital. Three other children of Mr. Wilson were also injured slightly. His wife was hurt in the face, but not seriously. JOSEPH BELL, a nephew of Mr. WILSON, was severely bruised in the head and a side-cut was taken to the hospital. His wife was badly hurt in the head, and is also cut. Two children of his—one a girl aged five years, and the other a boy two years old.

Among those brought here and taken to the establishment of JAS. MARSH and his wife, [illegible] sixth-street, 200 feet 6 inches west of Eighth-avenue, but [illegible]

By JAMES M. MILLER, of the Exchange, also by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of CHARLES A. JACKSON, Esq., referee, the lot on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, 275 feet west of Eighth-avenue.

By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, O. A. PIERSON, auctioneer, at Rutherford Park, N. J., on the ground, on a map of the building plots. The lots are all located on the heights, accessible from three railway stations, about forty minutes from the City, and in a growing neighborhood. The auction is one of importance, and for the convenience of such as may wish to attend, a special train from foot of Chambers and Twenty-third streets will be run at 10 A. M., for which fare passes can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-street. Grafulla's Band will accompany the excursion.

An auction sale of twenty-three building lots adjoining Avenue Island, is also advertised for to-morrow, Tuesday, the sale taking place on the premises.

By [illegible] PARKER, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] Fifty-ninth-street, [illegible] Avenue, [illegible] Fifty-ninth-street, [illegible] Avenue, [illegible] Fifty-ninth-street, [illegible] Avenue

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
4,000 tons burthen, and each supplied with
GOOD SURGEON AND STEWARDESS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, sailing as Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, June 10, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. DIGGLE, from the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardess accompany the ships.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold; Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now secure drafts, prepaid certificates, &c., cheaply.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc., at lowest rates.
Excursion tickets granted at lowered rates.
Drafts from $1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The following vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....Lemaire.....Saturday, May 20
WASHINGTON.....Surbled.....Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE.....Dabbe.....Saturday, July 1
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$120 | Second Cabin.....$70
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The Company's vessels do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both London by English railways and the discomfort of the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Russia, Wednesday, May 17 | Cuba, Saturday, May 20
Cuba, Wednesday, May 31 | Russia, Thursday, May 25
China, Wednesday, May 31 | Parthia, Saturday, May 27
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7 | Bavaria, Saturday, June 3
Java, Wednesday, June 14 | Africa, Saturday, June 10
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage Passengers.
First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$140, gold.
Return Tickets.....$190, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$140, gold.
Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all ports of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, Mediterranean and Black Sea.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON EVERY SATURDAY, carrying the United States Mail. Passengers booked through and forwarded by rail from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily and cheaply as by any other route.
"FRANCE," STEAMER. | "EXTRA" STEAMER.
Saturday, May 20 | Wednesday, Wednesday, May 31
Saturday, May 27 | Amerya, Wednesday, June 7
Saturday, June 3 | Declara, Wednesday, June 14
Saturday, June 10 | Britannia, Wednesday, June 21
Saturday, June 17 | Normandie, Wednesday, June 28
Saturday, June 24 | Europe, Wednesday, July 5
Saturday, July 1 | Amerya, Wednesday, July 12
Saturday, July 8 | Declara, Wednesday, July 19
Saturday, July 15 | Britannia, Wednesday, July 26
Saturday, July 22 | Normandie, Wednesday, August 2
Saturday, July 29 | Europe, Wednesday, August 9
Saturday, August 5 | Amerya, Wednesday, August 16
Saturday, August 12 | Declara, Wednesday, August 23
Saturday, August 19 | Britannia, Wednesday, August 30
Saturday, August 26 | Normandie, Wednesday, September 6
Saturday, September 2 | Europe, Wednesday, September 13
Saturday, September 9 | Amerya, Wednesday, September 20
Saturday, September 16 | Declara, Wednesday, September 27
Saturday, September 23 | Britannia, Wednesday, October 4
Saturday, September 30 | Normandie, Wednesday, October 11
Saturday, October 7 | Europe, Wednesday, October 18
Saturday, October 14 | Amerya, Wednesday, October 25
Saturday, October 21 | Declara, Wednesday, November 1
Saturday, October 28 | Britannia, Wednesday, November 8
Saturday, November 4 | Normandie, Wednesday, November 15
Saturday, November 11 | Europe, Wednesday, November 22
Saturday, November 18 | Amerya, Wednesday, November 29
Saturday, November 25 | Declara, Wednesday, December 6
Saturday, December 2 | Britannia, Wednesday, December 13
Saturday, December 9 | Normandie, Wednesday, December 20
Saturday, December 16 | Europe, Wednesday, December 27
Saturday, December 23 | Amerya, Wednesday, January 3, 1872
Saturday, December 30 | Declara, Wednesday, January 10
Saturday, January 6, 1872 | Britannia, Wednesday, January 17
Saturday, January 13 | Normandie, Wednesday, January 24
Saturday, January 20 | Europe, Wednesday, January 31
Saturday, January 27 | Amerya, Wednesday, February 7
Saturday, February 3 | Declara, Wednesday, February 14
Saturday, February 10 | Britannia, Wednesday, February 21
Saturday, February 17 | Normandie, Wednesday, February 28
Saturday, February 24 | Europe, Wednesday, March 6
Saturday, March 2 | Amerya, Wednesday, March 13
Saturday, March 9 | Declara, Wednesday, March 20
Saturday, March 16 | Britannia, Wednesday, March 27
Saturday, March 23 | Normandie, Wednesday, April 3
Saturday, March 30 | Europe, Wednesday, April 10
Saturday, April 6 | Amerya, Wednesday, April 17
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WASHINGTON.

Perplexity of the Senate Over the Printing of the Treaty.

Taxing Dividends—The Young Men's Christian Association Convention—Population Statistics of Iowa—Sentiment of the Senate on the New Treaty—Several Amendments to be Proposed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Committee to investigate the unauthorized publication of the treaty, did not hold a meeting yesterday, and it is not known when it has decided to meet, or whether any witnesses have been called. There is no reason to suppose the investigation will succeed any better than similar inquiries heretofore. It is now understood that the publication of the treaty is not so much the cause of grievance to Senators as the general fact that the confidential meetings and acts of the Senate are almost invariably published, when any interest attaches to them, and published correctly, without regard to the injunction of secrecy. The Committee is reported to have in view the discovery of these leaks especially, and the printing of the treaty is made the hinge on which to swing the gate against the publication of secret information. For this purpose a committee should be made up outside the Senate, since it would be a difficult affair to find Senators enough to form a committee respectable in point of numbers who would be prepared to throw the first stone. Some Senators propose to cut the knot by passing a law against the publication, exhibition, revelation, &c., of confidential documents or information. There would be no difficulty in passing such a bill through the Senate, doubtless, but the House would hardly be inclined to help the Senate to restrain its members from betraying confidence by punishing those who use the information derived from such betrayal. The only effect of any consequences which could follow a thorough and rigorous investigation, would be the discontinuance of the secret sessions, for it must be discovered that it is absolutely impossible for the Senate to have the monopoly of news which the people desire to know, and in the publication of which they see no harm.

TAXING DIVIDENDS.

The opinion of the Attorney-General, which reverses the ruling of Commissioner PEASON-TON on the question of taxing dividends for the last five months of 1870, will save about $3,000,000 in taxes. It will be remembered that Acting Commissioner DOUGLASS once rendered a similar ruling on this subject, but which was subsequently reversed by Commissioner PEASONTON, whose ruling is in turn reversed by the Attorney-General.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

The preparations for the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, which is to meet here on the 24th inst., are nearly complete, and the indications are that it will be the most impressive Christian Convention which has been held for many years. Among those who will be present are many of the most prominent names in religious and Association work. Rev. GEORGE DOUGLASS LL. D., and T. JAMES CLAXTON Esq., of Montreal; JOHN S. MACLEAN, Esq., of Halifax, who was President of the Convention last year at Indianapolis, and who will open this Convention; GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. WOODS, of Pittsburg; Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, of St. Louis; Col. RAY, of Indianapolis; Hon. S. S. FISHER, of Cincinnati; K. A. BURNELL, the great lay preacher of Illinois, and others of equal prominence. Provision has been made for six hundred delegates, and there will be 300 to 500 visitors and outside association people also present. All the churches unite in prayer-meetings every evening this week, and religious services are to be held every hour in the day to-morrow, at Lincoln Hall, to be led by the several pastors. The Young Men's Christian Association, of this city, will hold open-air meetings every night, beside their regular prayer-meetings from 6 to 7 P. M. To-night they hold an open-air service at the corner of Twelfth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue, and the sound of the voice of praise and prayer in that quarter attracted a large audience, which afterward adjourned to a resort known as Reddy Welsh's Hall in one of the worst parts of HOOKER'S Division. Here a full meeting was gathered, and the services were conducted by Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, of the Fifth-street Methodist Church, and others. The meeting was addressed by Mr. CLAXTON, of Montreal, and by Mr. MACLEAN, of Halifax, and was a most interesting one. Mr. CLAXTON is a Scotchman, and his address was full of the rich humor and pathos of his native land. Mr. MACLEAN is a Presbyterian minister, and his address was full of the fervor and eloquence of the Scotch Presbyterian pulpit. Both gentlemen are delighted with the prospects of the Convention, and with the interest which is being manifested in it here.

THE POPULATION OF IOWA.

Of the total number of 991,426 native whites in the State of Iowa, 487,497 were born in Iowa, 1,201 in Connecticut, 46,536 in Illinois, 44,000 in Indiana, 12,000 in Kentucky, 4,000 in Maine, 9,000 in Maryland, 8,000 in Massachusetts, 8,000 in Michigan, 10,000 in Missouri, 6,000 in New-Hampshire, 6,000 in New-Jersey, 79,000 in New-York, 4,000 in North Carolina, 126,149 in Ohio, 29,000 in Pennsylvania, 8,000 in Tennessee, 12,000 in Vermont, 19,000 in Virginia and West Virginia, 16,000 in Wisconsin. Of the total number of 5,797 native colored, 1,208 were born in Iowa, 647 in Kentucky, 1,862 in Missouri, 806 in Virginia and West Virginia. Of the total number of 104,-124 foreigners, 46,182 were born in the States of Germany, 17,907 in British America, 2,000 in Austria, 6,121 in Denmark, 10,000 in England, 4,139 in France, 4,488 in Holland, 40,123 in Ireland, 1,344 in Luxemburg, 17,886 in Norway, 1,349 in Scotland, 10,786 in Sweden, 6,907 in Switzerland, 1,067 in Wales.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PROBABLE AMENDMENTS TO THE TREATY.

The Senators having had an opportunity of reading the Treaty of Washington, make it a subject of frequent conversation among themselves, but are cautious in expressing their views to outside parties. They consider that the document is confidentially in their keeping, notwithstanding its publication in the newspapers. While it is known that a majority of them are in favor of ratification as a measure of peace, some of them will prepare amendments to several of the provisions which they consider not sufficiently plain, and which, without modification, may lead to dissatisfaction in the future; besides, they wish to prevent Great Britain from gaining advantages by the construction which may be given to the declaration of several principles, and especially as to those principles of international law which are to govern in the investigation severally of the claims for depredations upon our vessels during the late war. Another of the objections against the treaty is that the San Juan question is to be submitted to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany. The recent report of his indisposition, he being an old man, suggests that in the event of his death, his son, FREDERICK WILLIAM would succeed to the throne, and thus take the place of his father as Arbitrator should the question not be settled during the present Emperor's lifetime. The arrangement of the Joint High Commission is considered unfortunate in view of the fact that the Prince having married VICTORIA ADELAIDE, the daughter of the Queen of England, might, therefore, be influenced in the determination of the question by family considerations.

THE PRINTING OF THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Secretary FISH has addressed a letter to Hon. A. M. CLAPP, Superintendent of Public Printing, stating it gave him great pleasure to say that he had been required by the British High Commissioners to express to him their obligation for the prompt and accurate manner in which the printing for the High Commission has been done. The Secretary also expresses his sense of the fidelity, zeal and willingness which the printers displayed in complying with the request of the Department in working late at night, and compliments them on the accuracy and rapidity of the work, which were the subjects of frequent comment in the High Commission. No copy of the treaty, no further says, reached the public in advance of its transmission to the Senate.

IRON-CLADS RECALLED FROM THE TROPICS.

The iron-clads now at Key West, and in the tropics, have been ordered to Northern navy-yards, and will, during the ensuing Summer, be thoroughly overhauled and cleansed. Wooden vessels will take their place, as being cooler and therefore more comfortable in the warm climates.

A CLAIM AGAINST RUSSIA.

The claim of ANNA B. PERKINS, administratrix of the late Capt. BENJAMIN W. PERKINS, against the Russian Government is still pending before the Department of State. The claim for heavy damages grows out of an alleged breach of two contracts, one made with Minister STOECKL, in June, 1855, for 150 tons of powder, and the other, with Capt. LILIENFELDT, in 1856, for 25,000 stand of arms. In October, 1861, Secretary SEWARD transmitted instructions to our Minister at St. Petersburg, that the reply of the Imperial Ministry was not sufficient to overcome the rights of PERKINS, and directed that a further appeal be made to the justice of the Russian Government. Mr. CATACAZY, the present Russian Minister, has filed a statement in reply to that submitted by counsel for Mrs. PERKINS, denying that any contracts were made, and asserting that the so-called claims are entirely worthless. Both parties offer affidavits and other documents in support of their respective positions. It is expected that a report on the subject will soon be made by the law officer of the Department of State.

COLORED POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY.

A statement of the colored population returned at the Census Office, including an estimate for four counties yet incomplete, makes the aggregate number in all the States and Territories about 4,867,000, being a gain of nine and thirty-five-hundredths per cent. over 1860. The States and Territories stand in the following order in respect to the numbers of the colored population: Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Maryland, Arkansas, Missouri, Florida, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New-York, District of Columbia, New-Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Delaware, West Virginia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Connecticut, Iowa, Rhode Island, California, Wisconsin, Maine, Vermont, Nebraska, Minnesota, New-Hampshire, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Washington, Wyoming and Montana. The number is equal in New-Mexico, Utah, Dakota, Idaho and Arizona.

THE NEW TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

A programme for a procession of various political and other clubs and societies was recently published for to-morrow, on the occasion of the inauguration of the New Territorial Government, but this has been countermanded. A torchlight display, however, is announced for to-morrow night.

SHERIDAN AND THE FENIANS.

Views of Gen. Sheridan on Irish Affairs—He is Interviewed by Irish Nationalists at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

During Gen. SHERIDAN'S European trip, a telegram appeared in some of the New-York papers stating that he had declined to receive an address from a delegation of Irish Nationalists in Dublin. The assertion excited a good deal of remark at the time, the general feeling being that the dispatch was erroneous. With the view of learning the truth in regard to the matter, and with the further view of welcoming him back to his native country, the General Sheridan Club of the Irish Confederation prepared the following address, and appointed a committee to wait upon the General and present him therewith:

HEAD-QUARTERS GENERAL SHERIDAN CLUB, IRISH CONFEDERATION, No. 171 AVENUE A, THURSDAY, May 11, 1871.

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, United States Army:

DEAR GENERAL: On behalf of the Club of the Irish Confederation, honored by your name, we extend to you a cead mile failthe upon your return to the native land by the assistance of your victorious arms. Representing as we do a Club of that organization named by O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Gen. T. F. BURKE and their comrades, to unite the Irish nationals of the United States, we have no doubt the unanimous vote of the Irish Nationalists of this City, unites with us in this welcome. About two years ago this Club, or Circle, as it was then called, was honored by the autograph letter from which words of sympathy were expressed with the cause for which we are organized. Since then we have seen, while in your Department of the West, you were ever ready to speak a good word for peace, the object of which has encouraged us to work with more zeal in preparing for the final struggle, which we hope will be as successful as your own. [illegible] you do the home of your ancestors the birthplace of your nearest and dearest relatives, as it has beautiful but sad majesty, to welcome you as one of nobleness sons. England knows how you were molested by those who were "good with a vengeance" to the free shores of America, at the same time endeavored to use the Press of the United States to wreak the charm that your name has upon Irish-American hearts by dubbing over a letter you had refused to receive an address from the Irish Nationalists of Dublin. Refusing to be [illegible] a report so antagonistic to your [illegible] a General Sheridan Club [illegible] [illegible] May [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]